THE McGILL NEWS

LIBRARY
OCT
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

ISSUED QUARTERLY BY THE GRADUATES
SOCIETY OF McGILL
UNIVERSITY VOL. 1, No 2

VOLUME I. No. 2 MONTREAL, MARCH, 1920 PRICE 35 CENTS

Sent free to all members of the Graduates' Society

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine, Applied Science, Agriculture, Dentistry and Departments of Architecture, Commerce, Music and Pharmacy.

TWO COURSES IN ARTS—(1) for the B.A. degree ; (2) for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

COURSES—in Applied Science, in Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical and Mining Engineering.

IN LAW THERE ARE THREE COURSES—(1) for the degree of B.C.L., for practice in the Province of Quebec ; (2) for the same degree, covering four years and qualifying for the profession of Law in any part of Canada or the United States ; (3) for the degree of LL.B. (two years in Arts and two in Law).

The Course in Architecture extends over five years, and that in the School of Commerce, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Commerce, over three.

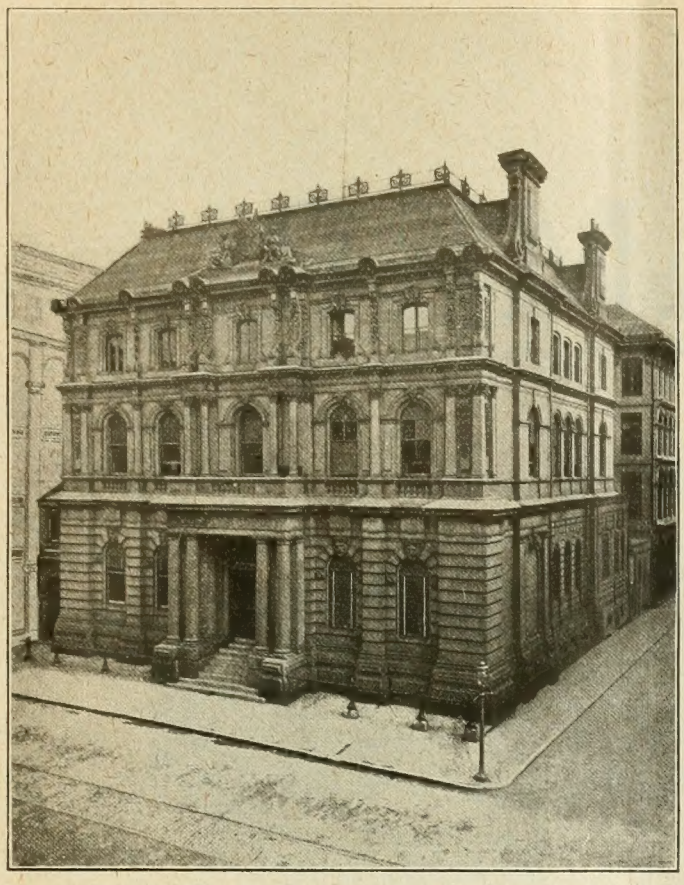
The curriculum in Medicine has been greatly strengthened and enlarged.

Instruction in Agriculture is provided at Macdonald College.

FOR CALENDAR CONTAINING FULL INFORMATION,

Apply to

The REGISTRAR



HEAD OFFICE: 200 St. James St., Montreal

The Molsons Bank

INCORPORATED 1855

Capital Paid-up $4,000,000
Reserve Fund $5,000,000

WM. MOLSON MACPHERSON
President

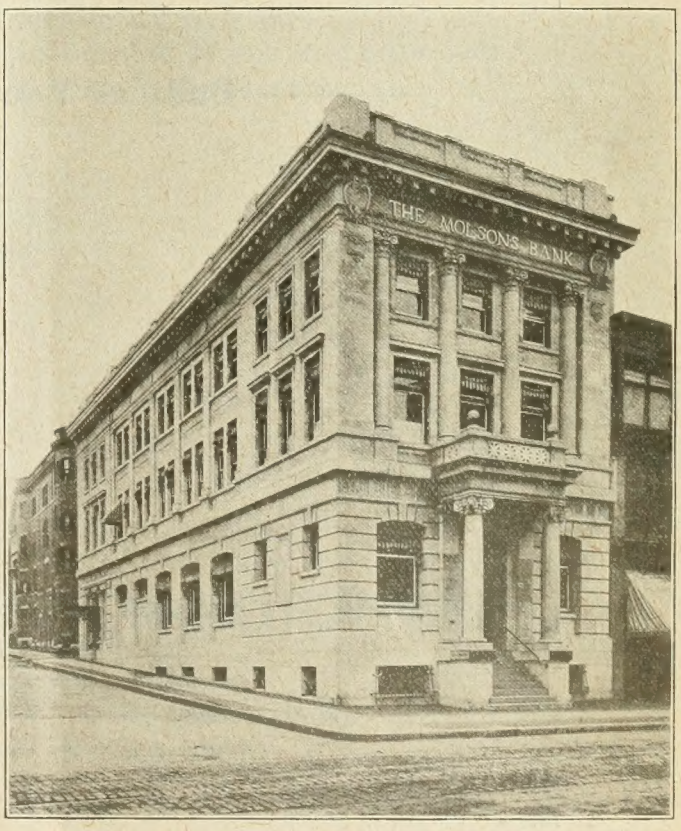
EDWARD C. PRATT
General Manager

125 Branches throughout Canada

A General Banking Business transacted

Savings Department at all Branches

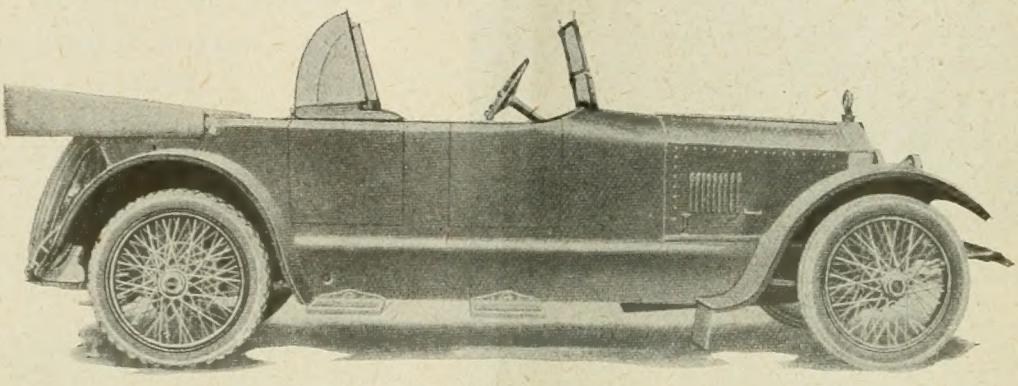
Safety Deposit Boxes at
525 St. Catherine St. W.
(Corner Stanley St.)



525 St. Catherine St. W. Branch

ROAMER

"AMERICA'S SMARTEST CAR"



A DISTINCTIVE MOTOR CARRIAGE OF SUCH MERIT AS DISTINGUISHES THE SELECTION OF PEOPLE WHO REALLY CARE

Built as You Want It

LEXINGTON MOTOR SALES LIMITED

DISTRIBUTORS

SALON AND SERVICE STATION

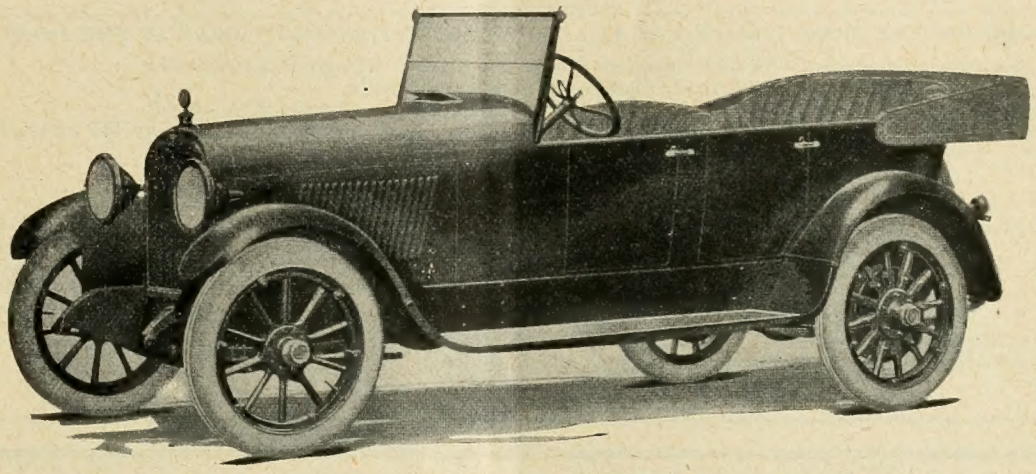
317 University Street - Phone Uptown 5957

TORONTO BRANCH: 589-591 YONGE STREET

Dealer:
OTTAWA CAR MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.
Ottawa, Ont.

Lexington

MINUTE MAN SIX



WE ANNOUNCE WITH PLEASURE THE OPENING OF OUR NEW SALON AND SERVICE STATION IN THE LEXINGTON BUILDING

LEXINGTON MOTOR SALES LIMITED

DISTRIBUTORS

SALON AND SERVICE STATION

317 University Street - Phone Uptown 5957

TORONTO BRANCH : 589-591 YONGE STREET

Dealer :
OTTAWA CAR MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.
Ottawa, Ont.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS

CAPITAL PAID UP, $20,000,000 *REST, $20,000,000* *UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,812,854*

TOTAL ASSETS - - - $545,304,809

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART., *President.* SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., *Vice-President.*

R. B. ANGUS, Esq.
H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.
LT.-COL. HERBERT MOLSON, M.C.
G. B. FRASER, Esq.
LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.
HAROLD KENNEDY, Esq.
COL. HENRY COCKSHUTT.
E. W. BEATTY, Esq., K.C.
C. R. HOSMER, Esq.
WM. McMASTER, Esq.
H. W. BEAUCLERK, Esq.
J. H. ASHDOWN, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, *General Manager*

BRANCHES OF THE BANK LOCATED IN ALL IMPORTANT CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE DOMINION.

Savings Department connected with each Canadian Branch and interest allowed at current rates.
Collections at all points throughout the world undertaken at favourable rates.
Travellers' Cheques and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued, negotiable in all parts of the world.
This Bank, with its Branches at every important point in Canada, offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general banking business.

PRINCIPAL BRANCHES OUTSIDE OF CANADA:

LONDON, ENG.: 47 Threadneedle St., E.C.
G. G. CASSELS, Manager.

SUB-AGENCY: 9 Waterloo Place
Pall Mall, S.W.

In the United States:—
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, SPOKANE, SAN FRANCISCO—British American Bank (owned and controlled by Bank of Montreal) and at MEXICO CITY

NEWFOUNDLAND:—St. John's, Carbonear, Ferryland, Gaultois, Grand Falls, Curling, Greenspond and St. George's.
PARIS, FRANCE:—Bank of Montreal (France), 17 Place Vendome.

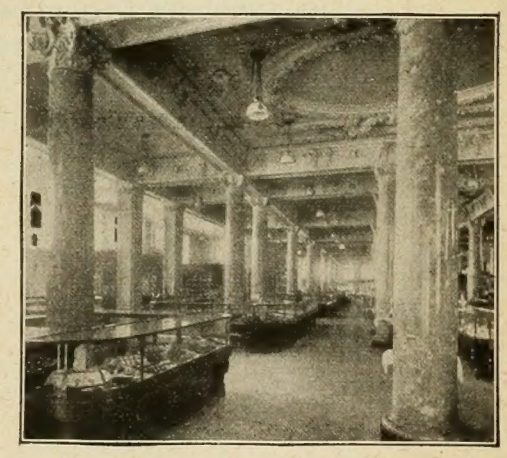
Henry Birks & Sons, Limited

DIAMOND MERCHANTS GOLDSMITHS
SILVERSMITHS

Montreal

RYRIE BROS., TORONTO - - In Affiliation

PHILLIPS SQUARE.
Showing the King Edward Monument. The Birks Buildings



Partial Interior View of the Montreal Store.

Branches:
OTTAWA
WINNIPEG
VANCOUVER
HALIFAX

Workshops - Montreal

THE McGILL NEWS

Address all communications to the SECRETARY, McGILL NEWS, McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL

VOL. I. MARCH, 1920 No. 2

CONTENTS

	Page
The Late Captain Talbot Papineau's Address	1
McGill General Hospital	5
Macdonald College	8
McGill's Greatest Benefactor — Sir William Macdonald	10
Editorial	12
General News from the University	13
The Forest Products Laboratories of Canada	17
Vancouver Graduates Hold Dinner	18
A New Publication — Undergraduate Activities	20
R. V. C. Athletic Association	22
The Late Sir William Osler	25
The Rt. Hon. Charles J. Doherty	26
Lockwood, the Thoracic Surgeon	28
The Late Sir James Grant	29
What Graduates Are Doing	33
The College World of Sport	41
Correspondence	45
McGill Appointments' Bureau	46

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION *of the* GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

On sale at Miss Poole's Book Shop, McGill College Ave., Montreal

FREEDOM FROM INVESTMENT WORRIES

THE unsurpassed security afforded by Bonds of the Dominion of Canada and her Provinces, and by the Bonds of all well-chosen Municipalities, together with their ready marketability, collateral value and good income return, make them undoubtedly the best for those desiring sure returns and freedom from investment worry.

Bring us your investment questions. *We may be able to assist you*

A. E. AMES & CO.

Investment Securities *Established 1889*

Union Bank Bldg., TORONTO Transportation Bldg., MONTREAL
74 Broadway, NEW YORK Belmont House, VICTORIA
Harris Trust Bldg., CHICAGO

ELECTRICS LIMITED

Motors - Generators - Lamps - Supplies

22 St. John St. - MONTREAL

DIRECTORS:
G. H. RAINVILLE, Pres. and Man'g Dir. - A. C. HERSEY, Vice-Pres.
MILTON L. HERSEY, M.Sc., LL.D. - K. H. S. HAGUE, B.Sc.
W. D. BROWN

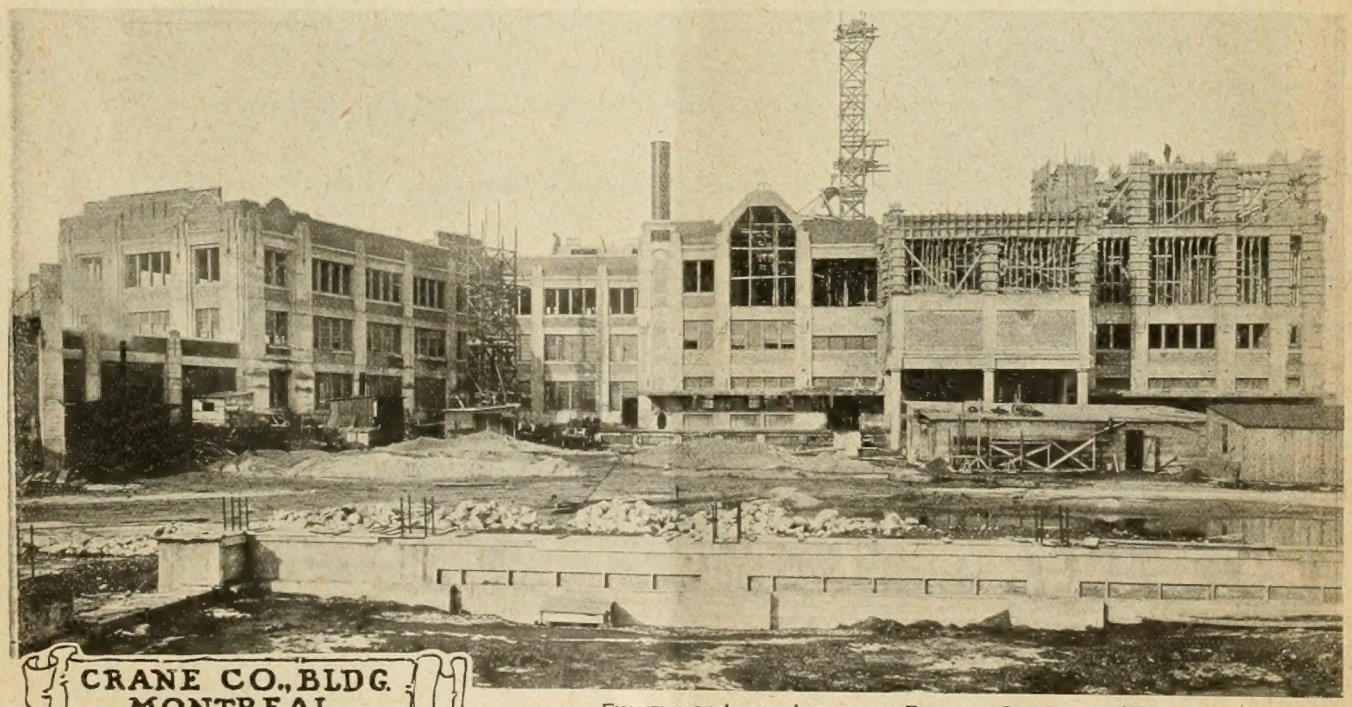
CONSULTING ENGINEERS:
K. H. S. HAGUE, B.Sc. - - E. PELLAND, B.A.Sc., C.E., Q.L.S.
R. D. SUTHERLAND, B.Sc.

Harris, Forbes & Company
Incorporated

Investment Bankers

21 St. John Street **Montreal**
Toronto **London, Eng.**

ANGLIN-NORCROSS LIMITED
CONTRACTING ENGINEERS & BUILDERS
MONTREAL TORONTO HALIFAX



EXAMPLE OF LARGE INDUSTRIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTED ENTIRELY DURING THE WINTER SEASON

THE McGILL NEWS

OFFICIAL ORGAN *of the* GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

VOL. I. Montreal, March, 1920 No. 2

THE LATE CAPTAIN TALBOT PAPINEAU'S ADDRESS TO CANADIAN CORPS SCHOOL: FEBRUARY 1917

Major Geo. McDonald prefaced the reading at the Canadian Club of the late Captain Talbot Papineau's address as follows:—

My earliest recollection of Talbot Papineau goes back to an affair that took place in the lane between Peel and Metcalf Streets in which he acted as one of the principals. It was an affair of honour. He acted with courage and with chivalry and earned the admiration and respect of all his schoolfellows. That admiration and respect continued in whatever walk of life his subsequent career found him and it increased as he developed.

In the first week of August, 1914, he was attending the Convention of the Association of Canadian Clubs in Vancouver as representative of the Montreal Canadian Club. On that occasion he made an address on "The Nationalist Idea in Quebec." The address made a profound impression on the convention and was the subject of some very complimentary references at the next gathering of the Association which took place in Ottawa in November, 1919. In his remarks he stated in regard to the war "that Canada did not have one word to say in the diplomatic negotiations leading up to it or in the declaration of war." He did not think this right, but notwithstanding his views, he was one of the first to volunteer. He enlisted from Vancouver and was given a commission in the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry with which regiment he went overseas. As he had no previous military training many people thought that it would be sometime before he could be of much use as an officer. It did not take much experience of the war to make us realize that besides a knowledge of barrack square drill many other qualifications were essential in a good officer. These he possessed in an unusual degree. His personal courage, his untiring energy and his resourcefulness soon proved his sterling worth. He served with his battalion in the trenches during that first hard winter and he was in the forefront of all the engagements in which it was concerned during that period. He was the first Canadian to win the Military Cross. He also won the love and respect of his men and of his brother officers. He always looked after the comfort of his men before thinking of his own and he never ordered his men to do anything or go anywhere that he did not personally lead them. He was a pioneer in the aggressive form of trench warfare for which the Canadians afterwards became famous.

When the Canadian Corps was formed early in 1916 he was chosen on account of his experience and intimate knowledge of trench tactics as one of the officers of the General Staff of Corps Headquarters. In this capacity he proved of particular value to the new troops then arriving in France. It was at this time that he wrote the letter to Henri Bourassa which was so widely circulated and which received the distinction of a long editorial in the *Times*. In February, 1917, before the Canadian Corps School in France, he delivered the address which you are to hear to-day. At the time he with many others confidently believed that in the spring the Allies would make a big push which would end the war. The Russian breakdown changed the complexion of the war for the time. He then decided to return to regimental duty. He thought that he had served long enough in the comparatively greater security of a staff appointment and that he ought to again take a turn with his battalion in the line. He went back to his old Company, which he commanded during the following summer and autumn. In October he was killed leading his company in the victorious attack upon Passchendaele.

Canada may well be proud of having produced such a man.

THAT I should have been asked to address you upon this subject I consider to be an indication of the high morale pertaining to this School and incidentally to the whole Canadian Army. Where morale is low, there is a tendency to live and think for the moment alone — to say "why worry about the future when the future is so uncertain"— to look upon the life of a soldier as a desperate gamble and to suspend all his mental activities until the final cast of the die. But where high hopes and courage and confidence exist there will continue to be speculation and preparation for the future, and particularly there will be a keen intellectual interest in the social and political changes which may be expected to occur after the war.

Two years ago I should have been surprised to find this interest in the future, but to-day, when we know that the Central Powers are desperately eager for peace, when we feel that the Allies' strength has so greatly increased, and their accumulation of trained men and of munitions has become so enormous, we are confident that a great military victory must come in the spring and I, for one, am of the opinion that not later than the end of the summer the enemy will again ask for peace, not upon *his* terms but upon *our* terms.

It is, therefore, well worth our while to pause amid the labours of the present in order to consider what may be the developments of the future, not merely for the pleasure to our imaginations but because, in taking thought and in spreading the influence of that thought, we may considerably assist in the actual moulding of that future.

There will be two main divisions to the effects of the war upon Canada — the first will be the influence upon her external relationship — the second the influence upon her internal conditions.

The first of these will naturally present the greatest difficulties for the prophetic vision. The possible complications are immense and the final effects will depend to a much greater extent upon the actual result of the war. Nevertheless, I venture to think that certain broad lines of development may even now be laid down with some degree of assurance. Let us imagine that as a result of a series of brilliant Allied victories, peace has been declared. Perhaps many of you recall the excitement and the patriotic demonstrations which followed Ladysmith Day in Canada and the end of the South African War. But even you will have trouble in picturing the great wave of frantic, almost insane joy that will sweep over the whole country when the end of this war has come. The suppressed emotions of years of sacrifice and anxiety will break out with volcanic force. Think of the cheers, the processions, the songs, the bonfires, the speeches, the happy hearts. Never in the whole history of the world will such universal joy have been known. There will also be the undercurrent of sad and reverential memory for those whose supreme sacrifice has made such joy possible. From out of this welter of intense emotion two main streams of feeling respecting the constitutional position of Canada will develop.

The first will be a realisation that in the trial and pain and bloody sacrifice of war the national life of Canada has taken birth. Such has been the history of every great nation and Canada will now have a history — a history to raise the heads and thrill the hearts of countless generations to come — a history that will form the firm foundation for a national construction.

In the presence of our victorious armies the nation will feel an uplift of pride and confidence. Canada, for instance, will no longer fear an absorption by America, she

will no longer doubt her ability to trade with foreign countries. She will demand a recognition of her national status. She will wish to continue to play a part in the politics of the world.

Briefly, there will result a strong, self-reliant spirit of Canadian Nationality.

Side by side with this feeling there will run a powerful current of what for a better term we can call "Imperial Patriotism"— or a realisation of the advantages to be had from a form of union and solidarity with the other nations of the old British Empire, with whom, during the war, we have fought side by side in such complete harmony and to such victorious issue.

We must realize the immense value to ourselves and to the world at large in the perpetuation and strengthening for certain purposes of the spirit of Imperial union. If, as so many believe, lasting peace may only come to the world by reason of the strong alliance between certain nations of an equal civilization who will act together in the control and discipline of lower civilizations, then surely in the present union of the nations of the Empire we have the nucleus for that broader, international union. It must become a question entirely of the form or constitution of the union — not of its value or necessity.

Yet, unless a formula is found which will satisfy both the intense national feeling in Canada as well as the Imperial feeling, there is bound to result a most deplorable and perhaps a serious friction. On the one hand there will be a party in Canada which will emphasize her national aspirations — which will fan a fear of Imperialism by urging that it means militarism — and will even advocate a military and politic organization entirely independent of Great Britain. This party will have great strength, for it will no doubt secure as adherents the majority of those not of British stock.

On the other hand there is a danger that the Imperialists will attempt to strangle or stamp out the natural legitimate national feeling in Canada and will advocate a too rigid and oppressive Imperial organization.

I believe there is no necessary antagonism between these two extremes provided both are willing to make some concessions. To secure union, the Imperial party should frankly concede in name what they have long done in fact — that is the sovereign character of Canadian Nationality, and the character of the union or alliance which would then follow should be the expression of a free and independent country having certain common aims and standards, the realization of which requires a formal organization of union. In other words, union should continue to exist but union of such a nature as is possible between independent and sovereign states.

I cannot in this lecture attempt to detail the new constitution, but whatever the divergence of view as to form may be, everyone, I think, will be agreed that conference should at once be held between all portions of the Empire for the discussion of a new type of union.

Thus, the first great result of the war for Canada will be a change in the constitutional relationship between Canada and Great Britain.

Incidental to this change, but of almost equal importance, will be an altered relationship between Canada and the Allied or neutral countries.

The broadened outlook of our people, the increased spirit of pride and confidence, the knowledge of foreign countries which our traveller soldiers will spread upon their return, the probable increase of immigration and foreign trade, the feeling of union with France and Italy and Russia will develop a keen national interest in foreign politics. There will be a tendency to increase the power of our foreign representatives so that our commercial and political intercourse may take place through more direct and less complicated channels. It will be conceded, I think, that Canada should have her own accredited representatives in France, Italy, Russia and the United States, and should begin the development of a consular and even diplomatic service of her own. The participation of Canada in the war will have given her a position in the eyes of foreign countries which she should maintain.

It is certain that there will be a great movement westwards of European people. The intensive cultivation of Europe and the density of her population are only possible because of vast accumulated capital. The war will have destroyed much of this accumulated capital and great numbers of people unable to find the capital necessary for European cultivation and life will turn to the natural wealth and unclaimed capital of Canada. This process will be assisted by the destruction of family and business ties and the adventuresomeness and restlessness resulting from long military service.

I believe that after the war Canada will enter upon a great period of expansion and of material prosperity. But we will be untrue to ourselves if we do not jealously guard our precious heritage. We should carefully control the character of our immigration and we should adopt such laws of conservation as will, while encouraging legitimate development, prevent wanton exploitation of natural wealth. For men like yourselves who have been prepared to pay the extreme price for national honour and existence, there will be, I think, an intense seriousness in the consideration of these two problems, and we will not lightly fall into the detestable crime of placing material considerations and the desire for rapid wealth before a sane and wholesome, though perhaps less accelerated, national development.

In short, Canada having taken her place among the nations of the world must necessarily acquire a foreign policy — and in many respects her situation and her racial composition will facilitate the establishment of valuable associations. In a very special degree her attitude to and relations with the United States may have a profound influence upon human progress in general and British civilization in particular. I think Canada has won in the eyes of America a most honourable position. We shall hear less from cock-sure but well meaning Americans of Canada's inevitable absorption into the republican states. On the contrary, America will find herself deeply influenced by Canadian public opinion and especially by Canadian foreign policies. Canada will be looked upon as a valuable friend and a necessary ally.

There is every reason to hope that if the international situation is properly handled, Canada and the United States may shortly after the end of the war enter into a mutually helpful arrangement to ensure the policing of the North American and, possibly, the South American continents. A new doctrine of the nature but without the ambiguities of the Monroe Doctrine may most honourably be declared by both countries. Certainly we should seek to establish by treaty the settlement of all disputes by arbitration and we may find Canada and America playing leading roles in the establishment of that international police force which so many now believe to be the best guarantee against future wars.

Towards the East our policies should walk hand in hand for our problems are identical.

Also, the States gorged with the exiled wealth of war-torn Europe will be for a long time to come the only country in which we may seek capital for our development. To pay for our borrowings we must be prepared to export

to them even larger quantities of our natural produce. Every facility should therefore be given to the free flow of trade which will be the very life blood of our country. Fear of political absorption having been for ever destroyed, we may no longer fear to profit by advantageous trade agreements.

With France, I think there will be a very close and affectionate relationship. The courage and nobility with which the French have fought in this war has won the undying admiration of all Canadian soldiers. The industry of her old men and women, the restrained and uncomplaining lives of her citizens, have deeply impressed us all. We have lost many misconceptions of French character and many ignorant and absurd prejudices. We have also come into touch, though not yet sufficiently, with French culture and French social ideas. France will not seem so foreign a country. I think all Canadians after the war will endorse any policy of commercial or diplomatic character which will place us side by side with France in the search for human welfare, and the assuring of the world's peace.

The presence in Canada, too, of a great and powerful French-speaking colony must in time assist in drawing the two countries together.

These in very brief form are the principal influences which I expect the war will have upon the external relationships of Canada.

As to the influence upon internal conditions the various manifestations are too numerous to be all mentioned here. I shall speak of what may be the more striking and important.

What, for instance, will be the relationship between the returned Canadian army and the other Canadian citizens? What will be the future military history of Canada?

I think we may take it for granted that whether any soldiers' party exists or not — and of that possibility I will speak in a moment — the public opinion of the country will be greatly influenced by the opinions of the soldier citizens. Their opinions, I venture to think, will be directed to secure two principal things. First, that every step will be taken to prevent another war. The army, contrary to generally conceived ideas, will be strongly opposed to war for war's sake. We will have a wholesome horror and detestation of this inhuman method of achieving human progress.

But in the second place the army will have realized the advantages to a people of military training as an insurance against aggression, as a means of improving the physique of a nation, and as an admirable disciplinary measure. They will look upon the duty of defending their civilization, not as one which can be voluntarily assumed by certain classes of the community but as the necessary and compulsory duty of every citizen.

I believe, therefore, that some form of compulsory military training will be adopted in Canada after the war.

This will at least necessitate the maintenance of a considerable staff of regular officers as well as a number of regiments to act as a standing army or as the skeleton frame for a larger organization.

THE LATE CAPT. TALBOT PAPINEAU, M.C.

We must abandon the ridiculous limitations that our soldiers can only be used for home defence and we must sub-ordinate everything to a wider strategy which may require, as is the case in this war, that our troops be employed independently of any territorial limits and wherever it may appear advisable to send them.

Since we are to be united to the armies of England and Australia and South Africa, our military organization should be developed upon similar lines so as to allow a ready cooperation. There should be an exchange of officers and even of regiments, and the training and progress of our separate arms should be closely coordinated.

For men like yourselves, who have had great practical experience in this war and who have been also skilfully trained as instructors, there will be valuable careers. And in this connection I have heard it wisely said that there will be golden opportunities in America after the war for trained officers and instructors from Canada. There is a growing realization in the United States that they cannot be an international hermit. They must play a part in the world politics and to do so with honour and authority they must be a military and naval power.

They will be eager to profit by the experiences of this war, and what better sources of instruction can they turn to than to the veterans of Canada?

This important problem will arise. What must be the extent of Canada's preparation for future wars or her contribution to the united forces? This must depend too much upon the character of her new alliances to be even approximately determined here. A safe principle, I think, will be contribution in proportion to population. Another principle which may be readily conceded is this — that the assessment and expenditure of the monies required must have no other sanction than that of the Canadian Government itself.

I should deeply deplore the establishment of any constitutional power outside of Canada, whether representative or not, which, independent of the Canadian Government, could levy direct taxation upon the Canadian people.

Centralization of authority may present very tempting and apparent advantages, but the dangers and disadvantages far outweigh them. When Canada by virtue of her international or, if you will, her inter-imperial agreements, has undertaken the contribution of a certain military force, she should be left entirely free to make the necessary financial arrangements for the equipment and maintenance of that force, precisely as she is doing to-day.

A similar principle should determine the establishment of a Canadian navy, for naturally it will not be sufficient for Canada merely to have an army — she must also have a navy.

As to where the ships of that navy are to be built that is a financial and fiscal matter — not a matter of principle. As to where these ships shall be stationed, that also is not a matter of principle but a matter of naval strategy. But it *is* a matter of principle that the ownership, the maintenance and operation of those ships shall be purely Canadian.

I now come to what should be one of the most important influences of this war and that

is the influence upon the public life and the politics of Canada.

Under the lighthearted and seemingly thoughtless manner of our soldiers there is an intense seriousness and a great earnestness of purpose. We who have survived and who will live to enjoy the blessings of peace and the joy of life can never divest ourselves of the deep reverent feeling of indebtedness to those who have fallen. We cannot, in days to come, take unthinking pleasures because of the remembrance that those who have been less fortunate, but perhaps more deserving, are not there to share them. Our lives must be dedicated to the purpose for which those others died, and that purpose was the establishment of a great, free and happy nation.

In matters of policy, in questions of state, we shall among ourselves disagree. I do not think it will be possible to maintain a soldiers' party for the simply reason that every soldier is also a citizen and as soon as he has returned to his citizen status he will be bound to have once more his independent views. It is true that upon certain questions, such as military training, compulsory service and the like, we may find the great body of soldier citizens throwing their united and their determining influence into the scale. To a great extent the soldiers will have been freed from the shackles of purely party politics. Where a community has but a single purpose, such as the winning of a great war, a continuance of party politics is an utter abomination. We are likely to return to Canada sick to death of political intrigue and determined to exercise independent judgments. One thing which we will demand above all others is decency and honesty in our public men. That is a thing upon which we will all agree and which, if we are true to ourselves and true to the sacred trust which our dead have left in our hands, we can most assuredly control.

After the war there will be no more powerful political element in the country than the returned soldiers. They can wield if they will, an invincible power and, I believe, always a power for good. They will be influential because of their service to the country, because they represent the more intelligent and energetic and enterprising of the citizens, and because the influence of their experiences here will have served to develop them in every sense.

In proportion to the sacrifices and contributions which individually and collectively the citizens of Canada have made to this war, so, I believe, will they derive power and influence at home.

The one danger which may arise is this — that we may place our military interests before our citizen interests and may demand too much. We are fighting not for ourselves, not for any particular body of citizens, but for the nation as a whole. We must avoid the temptation to seize so much for ourselves that the nation and our fellow citizens will suffer or will be antagonized. Sacrifice is the keynote of our service here. It should continue to be our guiding principle in our citizen life.

The idea which is, perhaps, more prevalent than we imagine, that the soldier is to return to Canada to be forever pampered and petted, to be given free land and easy living, to be pensioned and supported, and to have jobs found for him, will be as disastrous to ourselves as it will be to the country as a whole. We have lived and fought like men out here. Are we going to become mollicoddles when we return to Canada? We have done no more than what we feel is the proper duty of every citizen. Why should we expect a greater reward? For those who have been disabled, who cannot carry on the good fight — it is certainly for us to see that they want for nothing. So also for those who were dependent upon our heroic dead. We shall accept with readiness and joy the honour of their support.

One thing which we must jealously guard against is the false hero — the old soldier who, having never been in France, or never in the firing line, returns with great stories of his prowess and adventures and so secures advantages over more deserving, but more modest men. Already there are many cases of this which I know of personally. Men who have been tragic failures here but whose record was not known elsewhere and who have returned to Canada or England and have been showered with the gifts of an honourable and sentimental enthusiasm. Nothing is more disgusting to the real soldier. We must take steps to create some bureau of information where the war records of every soldier may be found.

There are many other influences upon Canada which it would be interesting to consider if we had the time — such as the effect upon the relationship of the different racial elements in Canada — the effect upon the social, domestic, and religious life of the country — the effect upon Canadian literature, art and music. All these phases are bound to be profoundly modified by the war.

But I have probably spoken already at too great length. You have agreed with some of my prophecies, with others you have disagreed.

In this, I think, however, you will agree that we are here making the foundation stone of Canadian greatness and that we will build with all our hearts and all our might.

Much as we long to return to our Canadian homes — eager as we are to begin the work of reconstruction after the war — I think we are all one and all determined to see this unhappy business through to a finish and to so effectively defeat the enemy as to render impossible any recurrence of such a situation.

This is the spirit which animates all the Allies and, I think, it will not be long before the Hun is ready to cry not merely quits but *unconditional surrender.*

IS HERE ON VISIT

AFTER an absence of twenty years, Capt. A. H. Levy, M.D., an oculist of London, England, has returned to Montreal for a short visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Levy, of 485 Elm Avenue, Westmount. Capt. Levy is a gold medalist of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University, having taken his degree of B.A. in 1895 and of M.D., C.M., in 1899. After graduating, Capt. Levy spent a year at the Royal Victoria Hospital, and then went to Europe, and made a special study of eye surgery, to the practice of which branch of the profession he has confined himself entirely.

Dr. Levy settled in England in 1902 and has remained there ever since. During his residence in London, he passed examinations for the degree of F.R.C.S., and is on the staff of the Central London Opthalmic, Tooting Military Hospital, Willesden Hospital, and the Children's Hospital, all of London. He is also one of the teachers at the London University.

During the war he early offered his services to the British Government, and was appointed as officer-in-charge of the Opthalmic department of the Western Command, which had its headquarters at Prees Heath, near Chester, which post he held until after the signing of the armistice.

Dr. and Mrs. Levy will visit some of the more important centres of Canada and the United States, where Dr. Levy will take the opportunity of visiting some of the larger hospitals and clinics before returning to London.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT

THE MEN'S WINTER QUARTERS

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE WORK OF THE "McGILL HOSPITAL IN FRANCE"

NO. 3 General Hospital (McGill), which later became known as No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill), received instructions to mobilize on the 5th March, 1915. Under the experienced guidance of the Dean of the Medical Faculty, Brigadier-General Herbert Stanley Birkett, C.B. (then Colonel), the organization steadily increased in efficiency, so much so, that one month later, May 6th, 1915, the unit was on its way overseas on *H.M.T. Metagama*.

After four weeks at St. Martin's Plains, Shorncliffe, awaiting the assembling of its equipment at Southampton, the unit proceeded to France on the 18th June, 1915. Its first location was at Camiers, where it later had the Harvard Hospital for its next door neighbor. "McGill" was housed in Indian tents, many of them of the Durbar type, the gift of Indian Princes, and these presented a picturesque and striking appearance. As there were four other hospitals alongside, anyone looking down from the chalky hills in the vicinity would have seen a tented city.

On the 7th of August, the first convoy of wounded was received. Great lights were burning outside the admission tent, and scores of ambulances were continuously driving up. These were never-to-be-forgotten days. Some of the wounded suffered from shock; many were so mangled that it was impossible for the clerks to obtain regimental particulars except from discs of information, which were tied around the bodies of the suffering men. Many were unable to walk, while others limped, or were carried upon the shoulders of their more fortunate comrades. It chanced sometimes that the patients were delirious, thinking they had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and they had to be quieted, like children, by the soothing assurances of those standing near.

Towards the latter part of September, orders were received to increase the bed capacity to 1,500 — about four times the capacity of the Montreal General Hospital. After the battle of Loos, all available space was needed, and convoys often arrived twice or even thrice nightly. During one week, no less than one thousand patients were received, and as many were evacuated to England or elsewhere in the same period. In those days of stress, the large wards were generally full. They were large enough to hold between fifty and sixty beds, and the smaller ones were linked up in series to accommodate sixty patients each. Because of the variegated linings, many of these wards were particularly bright and attractive.

During the summer months, many distinguished visitors came to see the McGill Hospital. Amongst them was Sir Robert Borden, Sir Sam Hughes, The Duchess of Westminster, Lady Hadfield, Lady Perley, Lady Sloggett, Sir Arthur Sloggett, who was the Director-General of the British Armies in France, the late William Osler, and several leading surgeons and physicians of the French army. Visits were made, too, by the Under-Secretary of State for Great Britain, the Under-Secretary of State for the French Republic, the Chief Surgeon of the French Forces in the Field, the Director of Medical Services for Canadian Contingents, and many others. These visitors were impressed by the many evidences of private generosity. There was for example a park of "MacLaughlin-Buick" ambulances, the gift of Canadian supporters, and friends at home not only spent money lavishly in providing extra supplies, but worked incessantly to supply extra comforts. The unit was encouraged, therefore, when the Director-General of the British Armies in France declared with emphasis that the McGill Hospital was "the best medical unit in France." Whether this was so or not, each member worked night and day to make it so. There were seventy-two nursing sisters, many of whom spent a considerable portion of their money in buying little extras in order to give the wounded a good time, and in those early days, the boys from the front reported that the remark was often heard, "If you get wounded, try to be marked for the McGill Hospital."

An unusually heavy winter, accompanied by much snow, played havoc with the Durbar tents. The channel breezes tore some of the wards into shreds, and many were flooded. Owing to the chalky nature of the soil, the entire camp was turned into a quagmire, and the personnel had to wade to their duties through a swamp of mud; yet no one grumbled, unless it was to make a joke. The hospital, therefore, which had treated 300 patients, became no longer habitable. Orders, came from headquarters that the unit would move to Boulogne at once, and on the 6th of

January, 1916, the transfer was carried out under Lt.-Colonel J. M. Elder (now Colonel J. M. Elder, C.M.G.), who acted for the Commanding Officer during the temporary absence of the latter on official business. The Imperial authorities allowed two days for the removal, which was effected in eight hours. This will give some idea of the energy of Lt.-Colonel and Quartermaster David Law (then Captain), and of the willing support which he received from all ranks.

Like many other places in France, Boulogne looked like an English city because of the absence of French uniforms and the predominance of khaki. Boulogne was one of the great clearance ports of France, and of the northern sector, it was the hub of the wheel of war. The principal industry of the place was medicine and surgery, and there were hospitals in all parts of the city and its surroundings. McGill occupied a splendid situation at the back of the town in grounds covering 25½ acres, fronting the main road to Calais. This was formerly the site of an old Jesuit College which in days long past belonged to a rich Bourgeois, known as the Capitaine de Capicure. In 1874 the Jesuit Fathers bought the place with its adjacent fields, and Pere Couplet founded the college and named it "Ecole libre Notre Dame." In 1878 an extensive wall was built round the grounds which cost over one million francs. Many of the buildings were destroyed by fire in 1907, but huts and tents were soon put up, and before long, there was a bed capacity for over two thousand patients. A few stone buildings, which had been preserved amidst the ruins, with a little ingenuity were converted into wards which were warm and cosy. One of them used to be a "Salle de Fêtes" and had been fitted with massive curtains as a theatre. Inasmuch as serious cases were placed in this ward, members of concert parties touring France and an improvised unit orchestra often entertained the patients, using the balcony of the ward as a stage, and in this way their lives were made a little brighter. A gardener was employed to keep the grounds under cultivation, and here and there were pretty well-kept beds of flowers in which the nursing staff took a particular delight, vying with each other as to who could present the most attractive ward. Signboards indicated the various departments, so that a stranger could find his way round the premises with ease.

Three thousand patients had passed through the hospital whilst it was at Camiers, but this was only a preparation for the greater work to be performed at Boulogne, where convoys were more frequent. Word was generally received late in the evening that men were coming in from the front. The lighter or "walking" cases were the first to arrive in char-a-bancs; the "sitting" cases came next in ambulances; and last of all, at walking pace, came the "severely wounded" on stretchers. A card for each soldier was made out in the reception room, complete in every detail, and the case indexed for the registrar's office. If able, each man was sent to the bath, and then to the ward. In the bathroom, the kit of the new arrival was rolled up and sent to the disinfector. The patient himself donned blue hospital clothing, and was made as comfortable as possible. Next morning, the surgeons operated. The most dangerous cases were placed in a ward from which a door opened into the operating theatre. The equipment there was as up-to-date as in any of the largest hospitals in Canada. Much of the success on the surgical side was due to a large Bergonie-Magnet, which the hospital furnished at its own expense, by which the location of a foreign body was quickly discovered. The usefulness of the X-ray apparatus operated by Major A. H. Pirie (then Captain) and Captain W. A. Wilkins, needs no further comment. A special feature of the surgical work was a large and varied collection of splints of all shapes and sizes which were cleverly and rapidly improvised. As a result of Colonel Elder's ingenuity in this connection, Major L. L. Reford (then Captain) was enabled to organize what came to be a special feature of the hospital work, viz.: a fractured femure department which consisted of four wards. Specialists came from different parts of France to watch the progress of the work. On the medical side, the late Lt.-Colonel John McCrae did equally important work. A large chest ward was erected by the Canadian Red Cross Society, and as Officer-in-Charge of Medicine, he and his associates, saved many lives that would otherwise have been lost. Major Lawrence J. Rhea and those under him in the Pathological Department worked in conjunction, and this officer insisted on remaining on duty when he ought to have been a patient in hospital himself. Proof of the effective work of the McGill Hospital is the fact that the death rate of surgical cases was only 2.5%; and the death rate of all patients treated, medical and surgical (over 200,000), was 0.5%.

Early in 1916, expansion had to be made in all departments. Instructions were received that the McGill

EN ROUTE TO "BLIGHTY"

Hospital must receive the local sick of the area, and as many as 100 such cases were received in a single day in addition to several hundreds received from the ordinary convoys from the front. Convoys and evacuations often went on at the same time, and the work became so strenuous that it was necessary to divide the personnel into three sections in order that one party might work both night and day.

After one of the important battles, 980 were admitted, 1,000 discharged, whilst 1,100 remained in hospital at midnight of the same day. On an occasion of this kind clerical work had to be temporarily abandoned, all hands attending to the wounded. It frequently happened that three or four hundred detained cases had to be taken care of, either for a few hours or until such time as the delayed hospital ship could sail, and such patients had to be fed and have their wounds dressed. So well were these large numbers handled, notwithstanding many difficulties, that the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Douglas Haig, sent a special message through the Director-General of the Medical Services, conveying his personal congratulations.

The question of economy of supplies became one of paramount importance. It was found that waste products, which had hitherto been thrown away, could be sold at a

high price. With the money obtained in this manner, a dietitian was appointed whose sole duty it was to provide tasty morse's for seriously ill soldiers. The Imperial authorities were quick to appreciate this innovation, and sent representatives to investigate the methods employed. Reports were drawn up and sent to other hospitals, and it was shown that the cost of living had been reduced from 3s. to 1s. 6d. a day per head, and the food value increased from forty to sixty calories. Another saving was the employments of specially trained nurses to act in the capacity of anaesthetists. The plan was considered a daring one at first, but the result was that not only were members of the

THE PATHOLOGICAL "LAB."

nursing staff used for this work, but the Imperial authorities sent many grades of sisters to the McGill Hospital to receive this special training in anaesthetics.

The hospital was again favored with distinguished visitors including Her Majesty the Queen, His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Queen Amelia of Portugal, The Right Hon. David Lloyd George, Lord Reading, Dr. Page and various Senators and Parliamentarians. Deputations from South Africa and from the Government of Australia paid a visit on their tour of inspection of the battle-fields, and specialists of note came from all parts of the world. No one was more welcome than Sir William Peterson, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University at that time.

There should be a word concerning the devotion to duty of nursing sisters, officers and men, under fire temporarily. Towards the end of the war, scarcely a moonlight night passed without a German air raid. On more than one occasion, bombs were dropped on the hospital premises. Deep dug-outs were constructed for both personnel and patients and sometimes the raids were so nerve-racking that many of the boys from the firing-line insisted on being returned to the front, where they claimed life was more comfortable. On one occasion, Matron K. O. MacLatchy, R.R.C., who served continuously throughout the campaign, was surprised to find that a piece of shrapnel had penetrated the roof of her hut. There is not space here to give particulars, many of which are already known to readers of this article.

After the close of hostilities, the Canadian Khaki University tried to make the waiting time seem less irksome by organizing classes of all kinds. One of the wards of the hospital was turned into a class room, where students tried to pick up the threads of college work where they had laid them down. This was by no means an easy task owing to the natural restlessness and desire to return home. The Y.M.C.A. helped the movement all it could, and the McGill Y.M.C.A. Field Branch was indefatigable in its efforts to help all through the campaign. At Camiers, the Commanding Officer gave permission for a large marquee to be erected in which, after the day's work, the men were wont to retire for reading, writing and music. At Boulogne, there was even more cause for gratitude, as the unit had access to a newly-built hut which had been previously erected in the grounds for the use of our Indian predecessors. The Canadian Red Cross Society also put up a large hut for the sole use of patients, as the Y.M.C.A. hut could not accommodate all those desiring to use it. In both huts all kinds of games were provided, and the boys in khaki, and the lads in hospital blue, were often seen side by side, either in games or at concerts provided by the various concert parties touring France. In the earlier days at Camiers the rival yells of McGill and Harvard enlivened such recreation.

When orders came to Lt.-Colonel McKim, who was then in command, to leave France, few of the officers or men who left Montreal in 1915 remained. The Command of the unit had passed temporarily from Colonel Elder to Lt.-Colonel A. T. Bazin, D.S.O., and then to Colonel Lorne Drum, C.B.E. A large percentage of the students who went over with it were recalled by the University to finish their medical studies and others obtained commissions in the various branches of the forces, either Imperial or Canadian. Many were transferred to the fighting line, and not a few died on active service. The names of the latter are as follows:

Lt.-Colonel H. B. Yates
Lt.-Colonel John McCrae
Captain F. S. Walcott
Lieut. Revere Osler
Nursing Sister M. J. Fortescue
W.O. Marshall, A.
Sgt.-Major Tinling, C.B.

Privates:

Bale, T. W.	Halley, J. L.
Blurden, D. A.	Hermon, G. E.
Bowie, G. H.	Martin, Max
Crichton, J.	Stewart, J. R.
Eaton, H. E.	Toovey, K.
Gibson, L.	Woods, C. H. C.

WARD "D" IN JESUIT COLLEGE BUILDINGS

GRADUATING CLASS IN AGRICULTURE

ABOUT two months hence another graduating class will leave Macdonald's halls to take up work in different branches of agriculture. There is a great demand at present for such graduates and the prospects of this class seem bright indeed.

Every year the secretary of the Macdonald College Agricultural Alumni Association is supposed to publish a complete list of the graduates and the options in which they are specializing. This is done in order that our graduates, through such publicity, may be brought before the notice of agricultural officials and other interested parties who may be in search of men to fill various positions. Many members of this class are returned men and several of them have had considerable experience in professional work in addition to the regular work of the four-year course.

The following list gives the names of the members of Class '20 and the options in which they have specialized.

W. E. Ashton	Animal Husbandry
J. A. Buckland	Animal Husbandry
W. G. Dunsmore	Animal Husbandry
A. L. Hay	Animal Husbandry
L. R. N. Hodgins	Animal Husbandry
W. N. Jones	Animal Husbandry
E. Ness	Animal Husbandry
C. F. Peterson	Animal Husbandry
R. A. Derick	Cereal Husbandry
W. D. Hay	Cereal Husbandry
A. E. Matthews	Cereal Husbandry
E. C. Hatch	Horticulture
W. J. Reid	Horticulture
S. G. Skinner	Horticulture
A. N. Pesner	General
J. N. Welsh	General
A. W. Birch	Selective (Apiculture)
W. A. Maw	Selective (Poultry)
J. G. Saunders	Selective (Biology)

The post office address of these men is Macdonald College, Que.

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF TECHNICAL AGRICULTURISTS

AS intimated in the last issue of the McGill News, preliminary steps towards the formation of this society were taken by the agricultural graduates at their first reunion held at Macdonald College last summer. An organizing committee was appointed, consisting of M. B. Davis (chairman), F. E. Buck, G. LeLacheur, F. L. Drayton, F. H. Grindley (secretary-treasurer). As all these graduates are stationed at Ottawa they have been able to work together and have already accomplished much of the work of organization.

The committee has published a pamphlet setting forth the objects of the society and also outlining a suggested organization. These are only published, of course, as suggestions and are open to modification and alteration when the society is formally and completely organized.

Space will not permit of outlining the nine suggested objects of this new organization, but they have been carefully thought out and will not likely require much amendment when they come before the big convention, which, it is expected, will be attended by delegates from all over Canada.

At present eligibility for membership is outlined as follows:

1. Every member must be a graduate from a University or an Agricultural College of recognized standing and engaged in agricultural research, administration, education, extension, publicity, experimental problems, or other forms of allied work of a scientific or managerial nature; or

2. Engaged in agricultural research, administration, education, extension, publicity, experimental problems, and be accepted by a three-quarter vote of the Dominion Executive.

In the province of Quebec we are fortunate in having a provincial organization and publicity committee composed of Prof. H. Barton, B.S.A., of Macdonald College (chairman), L. C. Raymond, B.S.A., Macdonald College, and J. A. Simard, B.S.A., Quebec, Que. This committee will be glad to provide any interested parties with all possible information about the society.

The movement has the hearty co-operation of leaders in every branch of agriculture and already over one hun-

dred charter members have joined the society. It should not be long before the influence of this new body will be felt throughout the country.

All communications to the secretary-treasurer should be addressed to F. H. Grindley, B.S.A., c/o University Club, Ottawa, Ont.

SOLDIERS' AGRICULTURAL COURSE

A VALUABLE work is being carried on at Macdonald College under the Vocational Branch of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and readers of this magazine may be interested to know something of the nature of the work which is being accomplished.

All the men who take the course provided are returned soldiers who are either suffering from disabilities of some nature or who are minors. The course is primarily given to help these men, who all intend taking up farming, to become more thoroughly acquainted with the practical and every-day operations of the ordinary farm. In addition, courses of lectures dealing with the most important factors of horticulture, live-stock, farm management, cereal husbandry, poultry, etc., are also given. The aim of such lectures is not to dwell so much upon the theoretical side of these subjects as to take up the essential and practical problems which are bound to be met with in operating a farm.

To date one hundred and forty-six students have been enrolled and at present there are about seventy-five men taking the course.

When the men enter the course they are first given a trial in order to see to what extent they are familiar with ordinary farm work. The Branch has special equipment which is used for this purpose. A simple stable in which a few horses, cows, sheep and pigs are kept serves as a means to this end. In addition there is a small poultry plant and farm garden. This equipment is used, of course, for other purposes such as demonstrations, etc. The men are also given work in some of the regular departments of the College.

The whole time occupied by the course is about eight months. After the student has been given a trial and accepted, efforts are made to place him with a farmer upon an ordinary farm somewhere in the province, where he can acquire a first-hand knowledge of the daily routine and operations of the farm and become acquainted with country conditions. While on the farm he is visited from time to time by the visiting officer of the Vocational Branch, who keeps track of each man and tries to help him as much as possible. If conditions are unsuitable he endeavors to adjust them, and, in some cases, moves the man to another farm. At the close of this period the student comes back to the College and takes up a three months' course of lectures and demonstrations in the subjects already outlined.

The College has co-operated with the authorities concerned, college equipment has been used, additional lectures have been given by members of the staff, and other practical assistance given.

The staff in charge of the branch at the College are as follows:

C. Eric Boulden, B.S.A. Vocational Supervisor.
R. J. M. Reid, B.S.A. . . Lecturer in Horticulture.
J. C. Moynan, B.S.A. . . . Lecturer in Cereal Husbandry.
T. H. Biggar, B.S.A. . . . Visiting Officer.

Those who have been interested in this important work feel that the organization and maintenance of these courses for our returned men have been carried out faithfully and efficiently in spite of many difficulties encountered by the officer in charge and his staff.

JUNIOR STAFF IN BASEBALL LEAGUE

A MARKED revival has taken place at Macdonald College in the game of indoor baseball and this year a regular league has been formed in which six teams are included. These are as follows: Junior Staff (Macdonald), Students (Macdonald), McGill Whites, McGill Reds, M.A.A.A., and a team from the Royal Canadian Regiment, Montreal. Each team plays twice with each team in the league, once at home and once as a visiting team.

By the time this magazine is published the victors of the league will likely be known. At present we dare not venture a prophecy as to which team will wear the laurels.

So far, we are glad to say the team in which the scribe is most interested has passed through each gruelling contest victoriously. The Junior Staff team has played two home games and two visiting games and won them all. The students seem to be their sturdiest opponents and it is they whom they fear and respect, as their team has only been defeated once so far in the series, and only by a narrow margin.

On January 17th, the Junior Staff opened the series at Macdonald by playing an exciting and close game with the students. Owing, chiefly, to good pitching on the part of Evans, who struck out several men, the Staff only obtained their victory by three runs, the score being 12 — 9.

On January 22nd, the team played the M.A.A.A. in their gymnasium, amidst a medley of steel rafters and much conversation. The latter half of the aforementioned medley threatened for some time to change the diamond into an arena, but after gas masks had been furnished the game was resumed and the "farmers" had time to grab a victory as well as their train. The game was spectacular in spots and "Big Bob" pitched the best style of ball he has exhibited for some time. The final score was 19 — 15.

On February 7th, the McGill Reds visited the College and although they put up a game battle, were defeated by the score of 23 — 7. This score does not indicate the style of ball played by McGill, as their team played good ball at times but did not seem able to drive away the elusive little sphere from the home base. After the game the McGill boys adjourned to the sitting room where they were compelled to consume several sandwiches and cups of tea. Everybody was unanimous that the visitors were good sports and we hope to see them again when they play the students.

On February 13th, the local team played the McGill Whites in the High School gymnasium. The latter team was at a disadvantage in not having their regular pitcher, while our team was not used to such a large gym. and did not have their regular catcher. The game was not very spectacular, except in spots. Our genial manager, "Bob" Reid, while sitting beside the official and only fan, J. E. McOuat, was pained to learn that his usually well-behaved nose, in some inexplicable manner, had wandered into the path of a speeding baseball. This little incident provided some of the bright spots mentioned above. The score in this game was 40 — 17, but we expect this team to give a better account of themselves when they visit us in the near future.

The description of these games has been feeble and vague, but perhaps by next issue your correspondent will have become better versed in the scientific terms used in rightly describing such games, and will endeavour to record more clearly the various achievements and errors committed by each team.

The following are the members of the team: Ness (catcher), Summerby (pitcher), Ricker, Raymond, Biggar, Moynan, McOuat (J. H.), Duporte, Savage, Bryce, Heslop.

McGill's Greatest Benefactor: Sir William Macdonald

HAD it not been for the large vision and the exceptional generosity of Sir William C. Macdonald, McGill to-day would be occupying a comparatively minor place in the university world instead of being, as she is, one of the greatest in Canada and even among the first class in the continental list.

He may be said to have been the creator of the Faculty of Applied Science, as the buildings which he erected and endowed for the use of this Faculty so eloquently testify.

Although he had been a generous giver to worthy causes during his earlier life, it was not until he had reached the age of sixty that he began to take a lively interest in the big University and, as he was of a decidedly practical character, it was quite natural that that interest should be directed towards the education of that class of men who have so much to do with the development of a new country — engineers. And his action in this particular was quite of a piece with his main object, which was to better the conditions of rural life, so as to make the dwellers in country communities as contented and happy as may be. His subsequent benefactions, as will be shown later, were all in line with this guiding principle.

SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD

The Engineering and Physics Buildings were opened in 1893, and the Chemistry and Mining Building in 1898, and it was during this period of five years that the Faculty of Applied Science of McGill University, as we now know it, may be said to have laid its foundations for the wide reputation which it now enjoys throughout the land. When Sir William did a thing, he did it well, so that the buildings which he erected were thoroughly up-to-date in every particular, and the equipment provided was the best that the age could furnish. The excellent provision thus made for engineering education at McGill soon became known, and students from far and near sought the place where the best education at that time along these lines could be obtained. The name of McGill University was, therefore, through his generosity made more widely known than had hitherto been the case, and the benefits of an education, which was much needed at that time for the development of Canada, was made available in every important department. What his benefactions in this regard alone meant to Canada, who can measure? The bread was cast upon the waters and it has been coming back ever since. McGill had already an established reputation for medical education, and to this was now added one for engineering education as well.

Sir William was nothing if not consistent and, having entered upon a course for the improvement of rural conditions and for the encouragement of the practical side of education, he resolved to go further. In the belief (and in this he was confirmed by the representations of Dr. J. W. Robertson) that the education of children, more particularly in the country, was too theoretical and formal, he took steps to foster the training of the hand and the eye as well as the head, and to this end he established Manual Training Departments in twenty-two different centres throughout Eastern Canada. He provided the equipment and maintained these departments for a period of three years, hoping that the school authorities would by that time see the advantages and benefits of such a course and would then provide the additional funds necessary for carrying it on. He also established a number of consolidated schools, in which this conception of education was emphasized so that they might be object lessons for other sections of the community. These, however, were but small things compared with his last and greatest conception, namely, the foundation of an institution designed to meet the needs of the country on every side. With this object in view Macdonald College was founded in 1907, with its three schools — for Agriculture, for Household Science, and for the training of teachers, the whole with an eye single to the improvement of rural communities.

For the erection of Macdonald College, the purchase of the grounds (786 acres), and the equipment, he donated the sum of $3,198,355, and as an endowment for the Institution, $3,023,896, making a total of considerably over $6,000,000, to which he had been adding for necessary additions or endowments every year thereafter, up to the time of his death.

Macdonald College is, as probably all the graduates know, at any rate the greater number of them, situated at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, at the west end of the Island of Montreal, and about twenty miles from the city. The buildings are grouped in a most convenient fashion around the main building, in which are situated the Administration Offices, Post Office, Library, the Assembly Hall with a seating capacity of 650, the class-rooms of the School for Teachers, and the class-rooms and laboratories for the School of Household Science. The other buildings on the campus are the Biology-Bacteriology Building, the Chemistry-Physics Building, the High School Building, the Agriculture-Horticulture Building, the Poultry Building, the women's residence and the men's residence, besides a great number of smaller buildings necessarily associated with an Institution of this kind, such as farm buildings, greenhouses, etc.

By means of Macdonald College, McGill has had its name and fame still further extended. The only other institution in Canada, which can be considered as a rival at all, is the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. Macdonald College, moreover, embodies an idea which is not worked out in any other institution of its kind, viz.: the training of teachers.

One of Sir William's chief delights, when he was not in his office, was to roam around the University campus mingling unostentatiously with the young men for the

education of so many of whom he had helped to provide. In these walks, when thinking of the future of the University, he did not fail to observe that there was little room for expansion on the old campus, and, with his usual thoughtfulness he began to look about for other ground. This he found in the Frothingham, Molson and Law properties, just east of the Royal Victoria Hospital and in close proximity to the new Medical Building. This property of over 25 acres in extent he acquired in 1911 at a cost of considerably over a million dollars and presented it to the University for its future growth. It is intended that this addition to the grounds (now known as Macdonald Park) shall be made the centre of student activities. Already a magnificent stadium has been erected and a playing field laid out. In the course of a year or two it is hoped that an up-to-date and commodious gymnasium will find a place on this new campus, and the time cannot too soon come when the whole will be crowned by a series of residences for the housing of the hundreds of out-of-town students who are now dependent on the tender mercy of the Montreal landlady. It is not intended that any building for academic purposes will be erected on it, but the transference thereto of all athletic activities will permit of whatever expansion is necessary in this direction on the old campus — the only one known to the graduates of former years. Even that campus, however, was enlarged through Sir William's beneficence. Those who used to foregather at McGill in earlier days will remember that the south-west corner of the grounds was not available for University uses. It was private property. In 1909 the University authorities became greatly alarmed over the news that this corner had been purchased by a hotel syndicate. Every one felt that it should be made part of the McGill campus. There were no funds available, however, to purchase it from this syndicate, even if they were disposed to sell, which they did not seem inclined to do. Sir William was appealed to, and with his customary consideration and generosity came to the rescue, and thus it is that this corner, which was so badly needed to round out the campus, is now part of it. The purchase was made for the sum of $142,000. The old Joseph House which stood on this property was used as quarters for the McGill C.O.T.C. during the war and is now the home of the McCord National Museum.

Although Sir William's main gifts to the University proper were for the benefit of the Faculty of Applied Science it can truly be said that every department was indebted to him for assistance. The Faculty of Law was endowed with the sum of $232,500, which well provides for the necessary expenditure there. By his will he left $300,000 to the Conservatorium of Music, which establishes this department of the University on a sound financial basis. The McGill Union and its equipment was also a gift from Sir William to the extent of $219,119. It was originally intended that this building should be erected by the graduates, and a small fund was collected for this purpose. It was wholly inadequate, however, and is now being used as an endowment, for current expenses. Mention should also be made in this connection of an endowment of $25,000 for scholarships in the Faculty of Arts. The greater majority of the chairs which Sir William endowed were in the Faculty of Applied Science, but three existed in the Faculty of Arts, namely, those of Botany, Moral Philosophy, and Education. He also contributed to the Library on more than one occasion, and his bequest of $500,000 to the Faculty of Medicine brought it, too, within the scope of his generosity. Indeed, he was the ever ready friend of McGill in all times of necessity, and if the need was urgent and if the object commended itself to his better judgment, an appeal was never made in vain. In his life he gave for the purposes of the University in one way or another the large sum of $10,690,165.00, of which over $6,000,000.00 was for the founding and endowment of Macdonald College. By his will this Institution benefitted further to the extent of $1,000,000 as a general endowment. The total of his benefactions to McGill amounts to $12,509,155.

The most striking characteristic of Sir William Macdonald was perhaps his straightforwardness and simplicity of mind.

The gifts he made were not for show or for his own glorification, in the slightest degree. Indeed, he would probably have preferred not to have had his name associated with them at all. A man of such a character is rare indeed. His tastes were simple, and his manner of living was naturally so as well. Some people would have called him old-fashioned, and so perhaps in a sense he was. "Old things are best" was his motto, and in these days of unrest and discontent, one can realize in a measure at least, the value of the idea by which his life was controlled. Notwithstanding this apparent lack of desire to change, he was nevertheless a man of vision and fully understood the need of progress, as is evidenced by his great gifts to the cause of education. He did not change much in the matter of his own business, but that was simply because it was so well established and so prudently managed that he did not have to.

He had few intimate friends, and among them none so close as his business confidant and financial secretary, David Stewart. Mr. Stewart was associated with him in business for over forty years, and when he was stricken with paralysis four years before Sir William himself died, the latter seemed to lose most of his interest in business affairs. After the enforced retirement of Mr. Stewart, the business was carried on by his two sons, Mr. T. Howard Stewart and Mr. Walter M. Stewart. It was typical of Sir William's nature that the regard he had for the father, who had so faithfully and successfully conducted his affairs, should descend in some measure at least to the sons, and when he died he showed his appreciation of the services the father had rendered, as well as of those which the sons had given, by bequeathing to the latter the bulk of his large fortune. His tobacco factory seemed like his child, and those whom he knew would carry it on in the same honest and affectionate manner as he had himself were the ones whom he regarded as the proper recipients of the wealth which had been amassed chiefly by its means. The Stewarts were men like himself, modest, cautious, of simple tastes, honest, and faithful, and it was only natural that he should have remembered them at his death, as the men who could most assuredly be depended upon to take care of the child which he had so carefully reared.

Sir William was born in Glenaladale, Prince Edward Island, in 1831, and must therefore be classed among "the Island's" distinguished sons. He left there at the age of twenty-three and became a resident of Montreal for the remainder of his life. He was first engaged in business as an importer and general commission merchant, but not for long, as he very soon entered upon his life career as a tobacco merchant and manufacturer.

McGill, in the first instance, and Montreal, and indeed Canada, in the second, owe much to men of the stamp of Sir William Macdonald, men like Lord Strathcona, the Redpaths, the Molsons and others — more indeed than can be measured. The debt can never be paid, but all who realize and fully appreciate the magnitude of the work which the University has been able to do through their great thoughtfulness and generosity will always hold them in grateful and affectionate memory.

THE McGILL NEWS

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

Published Quarterly by the GRADUATES' SOCIETY

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE:

STEPHEN LEACOCK - *Chairman*
ERIC A. LESLIE, Sci. '16 - *Editor*

MISS ADA DICKSON, Arts '04
D. STUART FORBES, Sci. '11, Arch '14
HUGH GRIFFITH, Arts '14
A. J. KELLY, Sci. '11
JOHN KERRY, Arts '11, Law '15
A. KNATCHBULL HUGESSEN, Arts '12, Law '14
J. L. TODD, Arts '98, Med. '00, *Honorary Secretary*
MISS E. C. LONGWORTH, Arts '12
H. R. MORGAN, Arts '17
GEO. C. McDONALD, Arts '04
J. E. McOUAT, Agric. '15
J. A. NICHOLSON, Arts '87
J. W. JEAKINS, Arts '13, *Secretary*

Address all communications to the Secretary, McGILL NEWS, McGill University Montreal.

VOL. I. MARCH, 1920 No. 2

SINCE the issue of the first number of the McGILL NEWS word has been received by the Board of Governors of the resignation of Sir Auckland Geddes from the Principalship of McGill. The resignation was embodied in a cablegram from Sir Auckland, the text of which was as follows:

"His Majesty, on recommendation of Government, has appointed me to distinguished office of British Ambassador at Washington. I had fully intended to return to Montreal to assume duties of principal in May, in accordance with arrangement made last year when you granted me leave of absence. This appointment as ambassador was quite unexpected by me until a few days ago. In all circumstances have found it impossible to refuse appointment and now, with great personal regret, tender my resignation as principal. I think it right that you should know that I am told that my connection with McGill was an important consideration among those which directed the choice to fall on me, and I am proud that the prestige of McGill should have had so profound an effect upon my destiny."

A special meeting of the Governors, convened to consider the resignation, decided to cable a reply to the effect that the resignation was accepted with the greatest possible regret. The announcement of the resignation did not come as a surprise, although up to the time of the receipt of the cablegram containing his decision not to come to McGill no hint had been received from Sir Auckland that he was likely to differ from the sentiments expressed in a speech in reply to a toast to McGill's New Principal, delivered at a dinner in London, in April, 1919, when he said in part:

"I do not believe at the present moment, and in this I ask leave to differ from my right honorable friend, that anything in this country, not even in the Government, is of greater importance, if we take a long view, than the work of education in Canada. If I did not believe it to be of greater importance than the work I was doing or was likely to do here, I would, in spite of my inclination, have refused the offer of the principalship of McGill."

Whether it is that Sir Auckland Geddes has changed his views or whether he has yielded to the persuasive influence of Lloyd George and Bonar Law, McGill has lost the leadership of a brilliant man and one fitted in every way to assume the direction of the University at a time when even the most active of men will find in that task ample scope for the expenditure of his energies.

In expressing regret at the loss that McGill has suffered in losing Sir Auckland, McGill men will at the same time be proud that he has been found worthy of holding the distinguished office of British Ambassador at Washington. Sir Auckland once said:

"There is no factor more important for the future peace of the world than the development of good and cordial relations between the two great English-speaking peoples of the United States and the British Empire."

It is felt that the British Government has been wise in choosing for ambassador a man so fitted to develop these cordial relations.

Now the question arises, who is to take Sir Auckland's place at McGill? Up to the time of going to press the Board of Governors have taken no action in the direction of nominating his successor.

IN the last issue of the NEWS a circular was enclosed calling attention to the fact that a list of those who had served in the Great War was about to be published, and containing a request that all whose names should appear therein would be good enough to fill out the accompanying blank form and return it to the Registrar of the University.

A large number have responded, but it is certain that many have not. The material is now being arranged for the press and as it is most desirable that no names should be omitted, the matter is again brought to the notice of the graduate body. Blanks can be obtained by addressing the Registrar of the University or the Secretary of the Graduates' Society, to either of whom they may also be returned.

THE McGILL NEWS has passed the experimental stage and has now become an established fact. As announced on the cover, the NEWS is the official organ of the Graduates' Society and is sent free to all members of that body. The first copy was sent not only to members of the Society but to all graduates of the University whose addresses are known. It is intended to send the second number in the same way, to the graduates generally so that they may have an opportunity of becoming familiar with their new publication.

At the present time McGill has approximately 7000 living graduates. Not quite one-seventh of these are members of the Graduates' Society. The ambition of the Society's Executive is to have every graduate an active member. This is the only way in which the work of the Society can really be successful. It is hoped to make the McGILL NEWS the bond of union uniting graduates scattered in all corners of the world. From the expression of opinion which greeted the first issue of the NEWS it was judged that on the whole the new publication was favourably received. It should be understood that the NEWS is the graduates' magazine published by graduates for the graduates. To help the Committee, Class Secretaries are asked to send information of their classes in time for each issue. Suggestions for improvements, news of graduates, correspondance on subjects of common interest if not too lengthy, will be welcomed. In addition, it is hoped that the graduates at large will contribute generously.

IN the first issue of the NEWS the work of the Social Service Department at the University was described and subscriptions from graduates solicited to meet the pledge of the Graduates' Society to contribute $1,000 each each year for the sessions 1919-20 and 1920-21. The 1919-20 session is almost at an end and, although a few of the graduates have responded very generously, the total has not yet been subscribed for this session. The cause is one which should interest more of our graduates. Cheques sent to the Secretary of Graduates' Society, marked "for Social Service Fund," will assist in one of the most pressing of our national problems.

GENERAL NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY

The Committee of Physical Education

The Committee of Physical Education has now been constituted, and is authorized by Corporation to supervise everything connected with physical activities in the University. This committee is fully representative of the various University bodies, and is, therefore, especially fitted to deal with the ticklish question of the proper administration of the principle of compulsory physical education. Under the regulations of Corporation the decision as to whether a student who has failed to do his work with a reasonable degree of seriousness should be allowed to proceed to the next year or not rests with the Faculty concerned. The probability is that in the majority of cases, unless his neglect of work has been so pronounced as to make it impossible that it should be overlooked, he will not be debarred from entering on the next year of his course, seeing that there will be at least one year (and, perhaps, when the whole matter is finally settled, two years) in which to make up any deficiencies, but if by the time that he comes to graduate there should be anything wanting, he will run the risk of forfeiting his degree, as in such cases a special vote of Corporation would have to be passed in his favour.

The Faculty of Dentistry

The Department of Dentistry has now been established, with Dr. A. W. Thornton as Dean. He, with the four principal members of the teaching staff, constitute the Faculty, and it promises to make even greater progress than has been evident during the past few years.

Scholarships Established

Two scholarships have recently been founded in favour of students attending McGill University. One of these is only for one year and is of the value of $500. It has been founded by a friend of the late Dr. John McCrae and given through Dr. E. W. Archibald. It will be known as the John McCrae Scholarship and is open to students in the Faculty of Medicine.

The other is to be called the Walter J. Hoare Memorial Scholarship, also available in the Faculty of Medicine. This has been established by the father of the student after whom it has been called, Dr. Chas. W. Hoare, former Mayor of Walkerton, Ontario, and is open to the students in the Collegiate Institute at Windsor, Ontario. It will be awarded to the pupil taking the highest marks at the June Matriculation Examination who enters on his course in Medicine at McGill during the following year. The endowment provided is $5,500.00. It is stipulated, if the pupil taking the highest marks does not wish to enter McGill the next in order will be eligible.

Graduate Representation on the Board of Governors

It has been finally arranged that the members of the Graduates' Society will have the privilege of direct representation on the Board of Governors to the number of three. Each is elected for a period of three years, so that there will be an election every year, the first election taking place this year.

Change in Method of Administration in Medicine

An important change has been made by the Faculty of Medicine in the manner of conducting their business. Hitherto all the business, whether of great importance or of a minor character, had to be submitted to a full meeting of the Faculty. This was found to be unsatisfactory, as it sometimes prevented matters of urgency from being disposed of as promptly as was required, and the practice moreover meant a deal of discussion of all matters, both big and small, when the Faculty met every month. Seeing the need of a more businesslike way of disposing of things, they decided on the formation of an executive to deal with all matters of a minor character, in the interval between the meetings of the Faculty, reserving for Faculty consideration only those things which are of prime importance. The change will make for greater efficiency in the conduct of Faculty affairs.

Extension Courses

An important phase of University work has developed within the past few years. A large number of courses are given in the evening without any restriction as to entrance requirements. The fee is a small one, and varies, according to the number of lectures given, from $5.00 to $10.00 for the session. These courses include such subjects as Accountancy, English Composition and Business Correspondence, General and Industrial Chemistry, Political Economy, Commercial Law, and Literature. An attendance of between six and seven hundred students at these classes is sufficient evidence of the need for them and shows how far they are appreciated. There is a growing demand for opening other classes, more particularly in such subjects as French, Spanish, and Mathematics.

Aid for Returned Soldiers

The Federal Government has decided not to grant assistance to returned soldier students on the ground that they would thus be establishing a class distinction and opening a door for requests of the same nature from other quarters which could not well be refused. An attempt was made by the Corporation of the University to secure the necessary funds in cases of real need from the Federal Emergency Department of the Patriotic Fund, which has been established to give relief to ex-army men who were unable to obtain employment. The Corporation requested the Government to so broaden the scope of the regulations under which this fund is administered as to include among the list of those who might benefit thereby needy students, who, by virtue of the fact that they are students, are unable to take employment, even if such could be found. In this, however, they were not successful, and a further effort is now being made to secure for this class of men some aid from the unexpended balance of the Patriotic Fund. There are difficulties in the way no doubt and some objections which cannot but be considered valid, but still it is thought that with the exercise of good will and on reasonable consideration, these objections can be met and a clear way out of the difficulties found.

Gifts to the University

The Faculty of Medicine has been the fortunate beneficiary of the valuable library of the late Sir William Osler. When the books have arrived it will be possible to give some further details. As the full extent of the value of the donation will not be known until then.

The Faculty of Medicine has reasonably high expectations of benefiting by the recent gift of Mr. John D.

Rockefeller. The sum of $5,000,000.00 has been set aside for medical education in Canada. It is not known exactly on what basis this will be divided among the different Medical Schools, but it is supposed that the work which the institution is doing, both as regards number of students and advanced work, will be the main factor in the determination. If so, McGill may naturally expect a considerable portion of the amount, $1,000,000.00 at least.

The Officers' Training Corps

The McGill Officers' Training Corps is again in full operation after the suspension of work for a year. A number of highly-qualified lecturers have been engaged, and most valuable and useful instructuion is being given. On account of the re-action from military life, there are not as many taking advantage of this course as might otherwise be expected, but doubtless the number will increase as the years go on, and more particularly if the Government should establish universal military training as the policy of the country. This organization is for the training of officers only, as the name indicates, and the theoretical and practical will go hand in hand. The course was opened with a dinner tendered by the C.O.T.C. to Sir Arthur Currie, Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Forces, on the 30th of January last. The address of Sir Arthur Currie on this occasion was of a high character and well calculated to assist reconstruction in these days of unrest and unreasonable demands.

The McCord National Museum

The old Joseph House at the south-west corner of the campus, which was during the war the headquarters of the C.O.T.C., has been changed to serve quite a different purpose. The University has been fortunate in securing the historical collection of David Ross McCord, Esq., B.A., B.C.L., a graduate of 1863 and 1867. Mr. McCord has been an assiduous and discerning collector of historical records and articles which throw light on the customs and beliefs of earlier times, ever since his youthful days, and has quite recently agreed to hand over the whole collection to his Alma Mater. He will himself be Honorary Curator. The University building is not quite ready to receive the collection, but it is hoped that in a very short time the transference will take place and the collection will thus be made available for the benefit of the public.

Retirement of Professors

The Board of Governors has recently adopted two resolutions with regard to the retirement of professors under the Carnegie Foundation Pension scheme. In the first place, they assume the right to retire any member of the teaching staff at the age of sixty-five, but in so doing they undertake to provide for those who would be eligible for the full pension if they remained on the staff until the age of seventy, to the extent of paying the difference between the amount of the pension then due from the Foundation and the amount which the teacher would have received had he continued in service until the maximum pension became payable. With regard to those teachers who joined the staff subsequent to November 17th, 1915, and who are in receipt of a salary of $1,200.00 or upwards and those also who have been in receipt of a salary of $500.00 or upwards since January 1st, 1918, they will after January 1st, 1920, pay 5% per annum of the salary of each such teacher to purchase an annuity to begin at the age of sixty-five, on the condition that such teacher pays a like amount for the same purpose.

Memorial Tablet in Law Building

A very interesting and appropriate ceremony was carried out in the University Library, on February 20th last, in connection with the unveiling of the Roll of Honour of the Faculty of Law to perpetuate the memory of the members of that faculty who lost their lives in the Great War.

The list is as follows:

Graduates

Lieut.-Col. George Harold Baker
Lieut. William Roy Hastings
Lieut. John Keefer Kennedy
Capt. Thomas Sargent Owens
Major Talbot Mercier Papineau, M.C.
Capt. Hugh Stowell Pedley
Lieut. Edward Goff Trevor Penny, M.C.
Lieut. Charles Alexander Pope
Lieut. Henry Hutton Scott
Lieut. Lawrence de Kalisz Stephens
Capt. William Stewart
Lieut. Andrew Angus Wanklyn

Undergraduates

Pte. Edward Harold Ireland
Flight-Lieut. Patrick Sylvester Kennedy
Lieut. Ian Robert Reekie Macnaughton
Lieut. Howard Elliot Scott
Pte. Angus Splicer

The panel dedicated to the memory of the above names was designed and executed by Mrs. R. W. Lee. The Angel of Justice is from a terra cotta by Andrea della Robbia. The names are framed in a garland of maple leaves and victors' laurel. The motto on the top, *Justitia et judicium praeparatio sedis tuae*, is from *Psalm* LXXXIX, 14 (LXXXVIII, 15, in the Vulgate version), "Justice and judgment are the habitation of thy throne"; the motto at the foot, *Qui pro republica ceciderunt in perpetuum per gloriam vivere intelliguntur*, is from the Institutes of Justinian, "Those who have fallen for their country are held to live for ever in renown."

The Order of the Ceremony was as follows

Dean Lee presented the memorial to the Law Undergraduates Society on behalf of Mrs. Lee and himself; Mr. Maurice Versailles, President of the Law Undergraduates Society, accepted it on behalf of the students; The Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, unveiled the tablet, and spoke of those whose names are recorded upon it; Mrs. J. Bonsall Porter placed a wreath on behalf of the McGill Women's Union; and the proceedings concluded with a collect, an introit and the benediction.

The tablet will be hung in the Law Building.

NEWS OF THE STAFF

Dr. John L. Todd, Associate Professor of Parasitology (Arts 1898; Medicine 1900), has been honored by being selected as a member of the Commission which has been appointed to study typhus in Central Europe, with a view to doing something towards stemming the ravages of the disease in that quarter. This Commission has been organized under the League of Red Cross Societies. Dr. Todd left for Poland on his mission early in February. He is specially well fitted to engage in an investigation of this kind as the results of his extensive study of the sleeping sickness in Africa for the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine clearly show. Dr. Todd is Honorary Secretary of the Editorial Committee of the NEWS.

Several of the members of the staff have been prominently before the public during the session. Some striking addresses have been given and articles written by Sir Andrew Macphail, Professor of the History of Medicine. His subjects and writings have attracted an unusually large measure of attention, and have provoked more discussion than the views of savants usually do. Sir Andrew Macphail is nothing if not original. His views may sometimes seem out of harmony with general opinion, but they bear evidence of deep reflection and broad consideration. They are always striking because as a rule they run counter to a number of things which are taken for granted. His chief topics have been: "The Conservative" (in the general not in the political sense); "Women and Democracy"; "Education"; "Paper Making in Relation to the Public Weal"; all of which gave excellent opportunity for the enunciation of his views on present day conditions.

Dr. Stephen Leacock, Professor of Economics, is greatly in demand as a public lecturer, and very few can draw larger or more appreciative audiences. He has lectured at odd times in the course of the session in some of the largest cities of the United States, as well as in Canada. As an illustration of his drawing power, it may be worth pointing out that at a meeting in Milwaukee when he lectured on the subject of "Social Justice," he had an attendance of over four thousand, and it was stated that it was the largest audience which had gathered in Milwaukee in a long time to hear an address on an economic subject. He has also contributed his quota to the discussion of the economic situation of the day, and more particularly on the question of exchange. His principal work in this connection is entitled "The Unsolved Riddle of Social Justice." Others who have been either speaking or writing, or both, during the past few months are Acting Principal Adams, Professors Caldwell, Dale, Brockwell, duRoure, Hickson, Derick, Macmillan, Tait, Traquair, Eve, MacLean and Whitnall. Professor duRoure's subject was "French Opinion during the Crisis of the War;" Dr. Caldwell's was "Education." Professor Brockwell's lecture was more or less of a revelation, and dealt with the result of investigations which he had been carrying out during the past twelve years. If his theories can be substantiated (and he claims they can), there will have to be a great change of view with regard to the geography and chronology of the Bible.

Professor MacLean's lecture was on "Mesopotamia," illustrated with lantern slides. Dr. MacLean was well fitted to speak on this subject, as he had been through the British Campaign of the late war in that quarter. Dr. Whitnall's subject was "Heredity;" Professor Dale's, "Education," and Dr. Hickson's "The Rational Attitude and Its Critics." It was a plea for reason as a guide, as opposed to conscience.

It is worthy of note that Professor E. Fabre Surveyer, of the Faculty of Law, has been raised to the dignity of a Judge of the Superior Court, and entered on his duties about the first of February. Justice Surveyer will, however, continue to occupy his Chair as Professor of Civil Procedure. He has been associated with the Faculty of Law for about ten or twelve years.

Professor J. A. Dale, Professor of Education, has accepted the position of Professor of Social Service in the University of Toronto, and will enter on his duties there next session. Since coming to McGill Professor Dale has devoted a great deal of his time and attention to the social side of education, and has consequently made himself well acquainted with conditions in this respect. As there is no Faculty of Education in McGill, the work of the Professor of Education, pure and simple, is not very exacting, except perhaps in an external way, but Professor Dale has always had his time fully occupied with multifarious duties which in the broad aspect of the case can always be associated with education proper. He has taken a large part in the public life of the City and in the educational work of the Province. As the School for Teachers at Macdonald College is really part of the Department of Education in the University, it is probable that some arrangement will be made whereby a closer connection will be established between the work there and the work in McGill, with one head instead of two, working more or less independently of each other, as has been the case hitherto. It would seem to be the proper course to follow, but nothing definite can be stated as regards this at the present time.

It is a matter for regret that Professor Paul T. Lafleur, Professor of Comparative Literature, was obliged early in the new year to relinquish his duties temporarily, on account of ill health. He has gone to the West Indies to recuperate, and will be absent from the University for six weeks at least and possibly for the remainder of the session. It is to be hoped that he will come back thoroughly recovered, and that he will be ready to enter on his duties next session with renewed vigour. Professor Lafleur is a graduate in Arts of the class of 1890, and has been ever since associated with the teaching staff of the University.

The members of the Faculty of Law miss this session from their number Professor W. DeM. Marler, Professor of Real Property Law. Professor Marler was taken ill in the course of last session, and has not since been able to resume his work. It is gratifying to know that he is, however, recovering and will likely take up his duties again at the commencement of next session. His place is filled in the meantime by Mr. D. McK. Rowat, a graduate in Arts of 1897 and of Law in 1901.

The sympathy of the University has been extended to Professor Eugene Lafleur on the bereavement he has sustained by the loss of his wife. Professor Lafleur, who is one of the ablest lawyers in Montreal, is Professor of International Law.

Vice-Principal Moyse is still lecturing with his old-time vigour. He has now been associated with the University for about forty years. The graduates in Arts since 1880 doubtless remember the interest in English literature, which his lectures have always aroused.

Professor C. W. Colby, an Arts graduate of 1887, is still absent on leave. For the past few years he has been organizing and establishing a Company for the manufacture of noiseless typewriters. This work is really a legacy from his late father, who before his death had set the project on foot, and Professor Colby found himself obliged to follow it up or "lose the venture." There is every likelihood that the business will be established on a sufficiently firm basis to permit of Professor Colby again occupying the Chair of History which he had so ably and acceptably filled for several years.

Dr. R. F. Ruttan is this year President of the Canadian Royal Society, and has recently been appointed to membership on the Biological Board of the Dominion of Canada.

Dr. F. D. Adams, besides attending to the numerous duties of his position as Acting Principal, manages to find time for important services as a member of several public commissions, among others the Honorary Advisory Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Commission of Conservation.

Dr. F. W. Skirrow, Assistant Professor of Inorganic Chemistry, resigned shortly before the opening of the session to accept the Directorship of the new research labora-

tories at Shawinigan, Que. His place has been filled by Dr. F. M. G. Johnston, with the title of Associate Professor of Inorganic Chemistry. Dr. Johnston had been a regular member of the staff until the war broke out when he was appointed Scientific Adviser at one and then another of the large munition factories in Canada, under the Imperial Munitions Board.

Dr. A. Stansfield, Professor of Metallurgy, has been given a fresh grant from the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in order to enable him to continue his investigations on the reduction of iron ores by gases and the electric furnace.

Otto Maass, M.Sc., Lecturer in Chemistry, has been promoted to an Assistant Professorship.

Professor E. Brown, of the Department of Applied Mechanics and Hydraulics, is giving an Extension Course on Reinforced Concrete Design. The registration for this Course is much beyond what was expected.

R. S. L. Wilson, whom all recent graduates will remember as Lecturer in Mathematics and Demonstrator in Civil Engineering, is not on the staff this session, as shortly before it opened he was offered and accepted the position of Professor of Mathematics in the University of Alberta.

GERHARD R. LOMER, Ph.D.
THE NEW LIBRARIAN

Dr. Gerhard R. Lomer has entered upon his duties as Librarian of the University, to which position he was appointed some months ago.

Dr. Maude Abbott, who was ill through the greater part of last year, is quite recovered and is now able to attend to her duties as usual.

Mention might also be made here of the death of Dr. W. S. Morrow, who died suddenly of heart failure at his home, Hutchison Street, Montreal, on the evening of February 12th. Dr. Morrow was only 50 years old, and his taking off in what might be considered the prime of life is regretted by those who had been associated with him during his work at the University as Assistant Professor of Physiology. He resigned his professorship about ten or twelve years ago in order that he might have more time to devote to private practice.

GRADUATES IN NEW ENGLAND ORGANIZE — MEETING TO BE HELD IN BOSTON ON APRIL 12th

A NUMBER of McGill Graduates met on March 1st last at the City Club in Boston, and, after an informal dinner, decided to form a Graduates' Society in the New England District. A temporary organization was effected with Dr. W. H. Walters as Chairman, and the Rev. J. A. Thompson, M.A., of Trinity Church Rectory, Bridgewater, Mass., as Secretary. It was unanimously decided to hold an organization dinner for the new Society in the City Club, Boston, on Monday evening, April 12th next, at 6.30 p.m. All graduates of McGill residing in the district of New England, and particularly in the vicinity of Boston, are strongly urged to attend this meeting and to show their interest in the progress of their *alma mater* by organizing a powerful and representative Society.

POST-GRADUATE WORK IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

IN no profession more than in that of medicine is the necessity for post-graduate study apparent. New facts and new methods are continually being added to the physician's armamentarium and no practitioner of medicine who does not wish to get hopelessly in the rut and out of date can afford to neglect this important branch.

In all the large University centres of this continent opportunities for post-graduate work are offered and practitioners in steadily increasing numbers are taking advantage of them. In McGill, up to the time of the outbreak of the war, a course was given in all the clinical branches embracing Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and the various specialties. This course will be resumed in the near future.

But apart from the regular course offered during the summer months it is possible to obtain post-graduate work at any time at McGill and many of our graduates, who cannot perhaps leave their practice in summer, visit our hospitals during the winter while the undergraduate session is on.

While it is obviously impossible for the teachers in the Faculty to devote as much personal attention to the instruction of graduate students at this time, nevertheless visiting doctors, especially our own graduates, should feel that they are welcome at all times and that the great wealth of clinical material in the two large general hospitals of Montreal is at their disposal.

The Registrar of the Faculty will be glad to furnish visitors with time-tables showing the hours of clinics, and a list of the surgical operations for each day will be found posted in the hospitals.

TO CARRY ON WORK

THE McGill Women's Union, though organized in 1914 to render assistance to the McGill men going overseas, will be continued for various purposes connected with the University. This decision was reached at the annual meeting of the union held recently in Strathcona Hall. As a beginning of work it was resolved that the union should hold itself in readiness to be of service when required to McGill men returned from overseas, and also to assist the University Settlement. Miss Evelyn Bolduc, head-worker of the settlement, addressed the meeting, and as a result of her appeal a grant was voted towards equipment for games for the Settlement House.

During the period of the war the units assisted by the union included the 148th Battalion, the University Companies, the McGill Battery, the McGill Siege Draft, the 5th Field Ambulance and the McGill Tank Company. Since the armistice, much work has been done and service is still needed for sick, often incurable, cases and for convalescent men.

Monthly meetings of the union will be held on the first Tuesday of each month in Strathcona Hall. A letter of thanks was forwarded to the Faculty of Medicine for the use of the premises, in which the work of the union has been carried on for the past two years.

The following officers were elected: Hon. Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. Birkett, Mrs. Edwin Howard; President, Mrs. R. W. Lee; Vice-President, Lady Gordon; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Archibald McGoun; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Keenan.

THE FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORIES OF CANADA

IN the mental landscape of every McGill man must be an image of the old Molson residence on University Street. In recent years, many a passer-by must have speculated idly as to the work carried on there. The brass plate indicates that it contains the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, which are under the direction of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. A little reflection would suggest that nothing less than the interests of important industries can be implied in a work which would require cooperation of McGill University with a Government department.

The Forest Products Laboratories were initiated in 1913 under the regime of Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, with the cooperation of the University for research into a number of pressing problems connected with the utilization of Canadian tree-products. Industries using wood as their basis, whether to be manufactured into lumber, pulp or the products of distillation, were without any common facilities for research or information concerning the nature or treatment of their raw material. Industries are always engaged in research more or less, but usually such work is done by someone who has other duties to perform. The works' chemist or engineer usually is too much occupied with the analysis of materials or the efficiency of manufacturing methods to be free for wide investigations, and the study of fundamental problems is altogether beyond his powers. So the demand has been for government laboratories to discover the primary facts about the raw materials of industries of which wood is one. After all, the Canadian industries occupied with wood are only second in importance to agriculture and have therefore some claim for consideration with respect to Government-aided research.

The problems which the Forest Products Laboratories have been formed to investigate are various in character. The chemical, physical, mechanical and even pathological characters of Canadian woods are of great importance to a variety of industries. Wood is not only a substance of variable chemical composition, it is also a structure of varying complexity and this variation in composition and structure reveals itself by wide divergencies of character in the woods from different species of trees.

The chemical and fibrous composition of wood is of importance to the pulp-maker, the mechanical strength of wood is a consideration to the engineer and architect, the durability or pathological immunity of wood is of consequence to the railway engineer and mill-owner, and even such characters as appearance, hardness, shrinkage and hygroscopicity have an importance for a variety of trades and occupations.

In order to meet such a variety of problems, the work of the Laboratories is carried on by a number of divisions.

The Division of Timber Tests is occupied with the collection of trees for testing, sawing them into suitable pieces and testing these pieces for strength and hardness. In this work, the division enjoys the facilities offered by the Testing Laboratory of McGill University in which the College machines and additional equipment are used by the divisional staff.

From the point of view of importance as a source of structural timbers, the Douglas Fir is first among Canadian trees and a very complete series of tests has been made on this wood, the results being published in a government bulletin. Other woods are being tested and in course of time the results of tests on all commercial woods should be published. The need for the testing of western woods (notably Sitka Spruce, which has been in such demand for aeroplanes) has been so urgent, that a branch laboratory was built at Vancouver in cooperation with the University of British Columbia and has been in operation for several months.

The Division of Pulp and Paper is occupied with the primary problems connected with the Pulp and Paper Industries. The composition of wood, as affecting its conversion into pulp, has been the subject of a number of determinations and within the scope of the division also are experiments in treatment for the production of chemical pulp.

The theoretical yield of cellulose from any wood used for pulp provides a datum to which the efficient pulp-mill must ever strive to approximate. The contents of unwanted constituents are disturbing factors in the manufacture of pulp but may at any time provide material for new industries. Forty per cent of the wood used for sulphite pulp is at present lost as Waste Sulphite Liquor and the staff of the Pulp and Paper Division has recently compiled a bibliography dealing with the numerous investigations and patents covering this important field. Besides a well equipped chemical laboratory, the division is possessed of a very fine paper-machine with all necessary appliances for the manufacture of paper and a pulp-mill has been built to contain digesters of semi-commercial size.

The Division of Timber Physics is engaged in investigations into the microscopic structure and physical characters of Canadian woods. The identification of different species is carried out by histological methods proper to wood and sections are prepared and photographed for reference. Also within the field of this division is the relation of wood to moisture, a matter of considerable importance involving questions of variation in weight, strength, volume and susceptibility to rot. Indeed the latter function is the main consideration for the Wood Pathologist of this division, who is engaged in a series of investigations into the causes and prevention of decay in mill-roofs and basements and in pulp-logs and lumber.

The equipment of the Division of Timber Physics includes a variety of physical apparatus, microscopes, photomicrographic apparatus, humidity closets and cabinets for the cultivation of wood-destroying fungi.

The Division of Wood Preservation is engaged in practical experiment in methods of preserving Canadian timbers. For this purpose the division is equipped with a complete experimental plant for the impregnation of railway ties, paving blocks, posts and other timbers with various liquids and solutions inimical to the fungi which cause rot in wood. The treatment of such timbers requires the use of vacuum and pressure pumps, heating and circulating systems, devices for measuring the volume of timbers and the volume of preservative in use and self-recording instruments for registering the temperatures and pressures employed. The analysis of the numerous preservatives on the market necessitates also some chemical equipment. As the great majority of Canadian railway ties are at present untreated but will probably be replaced largely by treated ties during the next few years, the work of this division cannot fail to be of importance.

A collection of the literature on the nature and utilization of Forest Products is of primary importance. The existence of such a special library as may be found at 700 University Street is not only a necessity to the staff of

(Continued on page 19

VANCOUVER GRADUATES HOLD DINNER

OF the annual dinner of the McGill Graduates' Society of British Columbia, held at Vancouver on January 31st, we have received the following veracious and impartial account:

"Last evening, about 8.30, a number of men were observed slinking away from the University Club, and after due investigation it was discovered that they were graduates of Varsity, Queens, or other small universities, and the reason for their dejected looks was that McGill was in possession of the Club and were scoring (a successful dinner). For over a week Coach Housser, assisted by McQueen, Emerson, Eldridge and others, under the medical superintendence of Dr. F. P. Patterson, were evolving a team, and with that team lined up 125 strong it was no wonder that despair was written on the faces of former rivals. With the old yell "We're out for gore," followed by the usual "What's the matter with old McGill," the dinner started. D. E. McTaggart presided and acted as Toastmaster. The Hon. Dr. J. H. King, Minister of Public Works, Victoria, and President Klinck, of the University of British Columbia, were the honoured guests. The Club provided the viands; Weaver's Orchestra the music; and the Graduates the rest. From 8.30 to 12 there was not a dull moment. McGill songs were sung and re-sung with the zest generally only found among under-graduates. Dr. Covernton starred in "Alouette." Dr. Nelles paid due honour to the Bovine family, especially the gentleman black in colour. Jack Emerson was officially the song leader, relieved occasionally by George Housser. Oh! but it was merry....."

At this point the feelings of the writer of the account appear to have become too much for him, as nothing more can be deciphered. We gather, however, that the meeting was the most important, both from its size and the nature of the business transacted, ever held by the McGill Graduates' Society of B.C. One hundred and twenty-five graduates attended.

The constitution was changed and the name of the society altered to "The McGill Graduates' Society of Vancouver and District." So large a number of graduates now live in the Coast province that other branch societies are to be formed on Vancouver Island, in the north Country, and in the Kootenays.

President Donald McTaggart presided, and the large dining-room of the club was elaborately decorated with the McGill colours.

Mr. R. W. Ellis proposed the toast "To Our Alma Mater," and Major Walkem and Colonel Harwood replied. In proposing the toast to "Our Sister Universities," Hon. D. J. H. King, Minister of Public Works in the Provincial Cabinet, spoke of the value to a nation of the higher seats of learning, which value, he argued, amply justified their being liberally supported with funds from the public treasury. He touched on the urgent needs of the University of British Columbia and expressed hope that these might soon be met.

In responding to the toast, President L. S. Klinck, of the University of British Columbia, made pleasing references to the work of the leading Canadian Universities and McGill's attitude to them. The speaker drew attention to the very intimate and kindly relations that had always existed between McGill and the Canadian western universities.

"In fact," said President Klinck, "McGill laid the foundation on which our own university was built and we always confidently look to McGill graduates in the Province for loyal support and sympathy in our work."

A silent toast was drunk to "Our Absent Members Who Shall Return No More," and in proposing this toast particular mention was made of Doctors McGuigan and Tunstall as the enthusiastic pioneers of McGill in this province a quarter of a century ago.

Officers were elected for the coming year as follows:

Honorary President: The President of the University of British Columbia (re-elected).
President: Major F. P. Patterson.
First Vice-President: W. H. Powell.
Second Vice-President: George E. Housser.
Secretary: G. S. Raphael.
Treasurer: A. Lightall.
Executive: four to be named by the officers.

Among other matters the new officers will attend to will be the laying of plans for a great re-union of McGill graduates in Montreal in 1921, at which an effort will be made to have British Columbia largely represented.

DISTRICT OF BEDFORD McGILL GRADUATES' SOCIETY

AS a result of the war, the activities of the Graduates' Society of the District of Bedford were suspended for something like two years. Last November, however, a meeting was held in the Pettes Memorial Hall at Knowlton, and it was decided that for the future, as in the past, regular meetings will be held. At this meeting Dr. A. J. Eaton, Honorary President, was in the chair, and there was a good local attendance, though, owing to the state of the weather and the roads, the outside attendance was small.

The first business of the meeting was the election of officers for the ensuing year. A Knowlton man having been President for a number of years past, Dr. Corcoran of Waterloo was unanimously elected for the coming year. The Rev. J. G. McCormack of Foster was elected Vice-President for Brome County, Principal C. A. Adams of Granby for Shefford County, and Dr. Crothers of Stanbridge for Missisquoi County.

The Permanent Secretary-Treasurer, Rev. E. M. Taylor, M.A., presented his report to the meeting in connection with the annual Arts scholarship to the University offered by the Society. He stated that he had tried to induce someone among the available candidates to take the Arts Course, but without success, and regret was expressed; the feeling was general that something should be done to arouse more interest in a University education among those attending the academies. It was suggested that publicity be given to this lamentable condition. Three candidates had qualified for the scholarship but each had decided to take up a teaching course, one teaching on permission and two attending Macdonald College.

After considerable discussion as to the future work of the Society, the following resolution was moved by Dr. A. C. Paintin, seconded by the Secretary and carried unanimously:

"That owing to the fine railway facilities of Foster added to the fact of a lakeside grove and a fine hall, we respectfully suggest to the incoming Executive

that the next meeting be held in Foster in the summer time and in the form of a Basket Picnic."

The Secretary gave some information to the meeting as to the aims of the Society and particularly as to the institution of the McGILL NEWS as a means of keeping all the McGill Graduates and their various Societies in close touch with one another.

The following graduates took an active part in the consideration of the questions that came before the meeting: Mr. A. V. Truell, Rev. J. G. McCormick, Principal W. H. Brady, Dr. Paintin and Mr. L. D. McClintock, B.S.A.

THE TORONTO GRADUATES ORGANIZE

A SOCIETY TO BE FORMED

ENERGETIC steps are now being taken to organize a McGill Graduates' Society in Toronto. Something of this kind has long been needed. A large number of McGill men live in and around Toronto, and it is indeed a healthy sign that they should now be seeking to form themselves into a strong outpost in enemy territory — a refuge from the all-pervading influence of Varsity in the Province of Ontario.

A preliminary organization meeting has been held already, and a dinner is planned in the near future. It will perhaps be remembered that last December the Varsity graduates in Montreal held a successful dinner in the University Club and that Sir Robert Falconer came down here specially to address them. What can be done well by the graduates of Varsity can be done better by the Graduates of McGill.

Among those actively interesting themselves in the formation of the new Society are the following:

Mr. Willis Chipman, Sci. '76.
Mr. R. B. Henderson, Arts '87.
Prof. L. McK. Ashley (Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Toronto University), Sci. 1900.
Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun (Deputy Minister of Education for Ontario), Arts '85.
Mr. Ken McCrimmon, Arts '13.
Mr. "Sinc" McEvenue, Sci. '13.
Mr. J. E. Openshaw, Sci. '10.
Mr. "Pep" Paisley, Arch. '15.

and many others. The secretary *pro tem*, until regular officers have been elected, is Mr. J. Ritchie Donald, Arts '11, Sci. '13, and all McGill graduates residing in and around Toronto, who have not as yet learned of the forming of the Society, are asked to communicate with Mr. Donald at his address, 74 Hampton Court Apartments, Avenue Rd., Toronto.

— —

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW YORK GRADUATES' SOCIETY

THE twenty-fifth annual meeting of the New York Graduates' Society of McGill University was held at the Salmagundi Club, 47 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday, January 8th last. At this meeting the following officers were elected for the year 1920:

President: Mr. W. W. Colpitts, Sci. '99.
1st Vice-President: Mr. J. A. L. Waddell, Sci. '82.
2nd Vice-President: Dr. Gordon Gibson, Med. '04.
Secretary: Dr. W. H. Donnelly, Med. '03.
Treasurer: Dr. O. S. Hillman, Med. '06.
Governors, to hold office until 1923: Mr. F. G. Wickware, Sci. '06. Dr. W. E. Deeks, Med. '93.

Non-Resident Councillors:

Prof. J. C. Bracq, Arts '81, Boston.
Dr. J. C. Patterson, Med. '96, Troy, N.Y.
Dr. J. B. Harvie, Med. '81, Troy, N.Y.
Mr. R. O. King, Sci. '95, North Tonawanda, N.Y.
Mr. T. H. Addie, Sci. '02, Philadelphia.
Dr. E. W. Smith, Med. '82, Meriden, Conn.

The business session was preceded, as usual, by an informal dinner, which has proved a very popular feature of the annual meeting for several years.

The question of holding the Annual Dinner of the Society was discussed, and it was unanimously decided to hold the dinner as usual this year at a date to be fixed by the executive committee, probably in March next.

Forest Products Laboratories of Canada

(Continued from page 17)

the laboratories but is a centre of information for all who wish to read what has been written in books and periodicals concerning the various industries. Its position at the business centre of Canada makes this library accessible to the greatest number of enquirers, while reference to it by the staff enables them to transmit the results of the latest research to distant correspondents.

An exhibition of Canadian woods and the products which may be derived therefrom occupies the largest room in the house. The purpose of this exhibition is to some extent educational, for it enables the visitor to see what are the uses to which Canadian trees are put. It serves, also, to illustrate what cannot be demonstrated in the laboratories without much preparation such as the mode of testing woods for strength, the normal features of wood, the defects in lumber which affect its grading, the steps in the processes of the manufacture of pulp or of the distillation of wood. Specimens of the trunks and wood of Canadian trees are also displayed in a convenient manner for reference.

It cannot be thought possible that the present house, which was built as a residence, can suffice for the needs of such important work, even though it were in no danger of falling down, for it is probably, as a building, the worst laboratory in Canada. An even greater handicap lies in the inability to increase its staff by the addition of suitably trained technical men. The great demand for men in the pulp and paper and other industries has caused such a depletion in the ranks of the staff, that the work in certain divisions has been seriously affected. Whether the laboratories must delay the programme of important investigations already begun by awaiting the arrival of a new generation of chemical engineers to replace those who have left, or whether special efforts will be made and special inducements offered to secure well-trained technicians to meet the great demand for research into the proper utilization of Canada's valuable but diminishing forest resources, is a matter for speculation. No country can afford to neglect this aspect of her means of subsistence; and if our publicists are not to eat their after-dinner phrases as to "conservation" and "need of scientific research" they must display a more intense solicitude for the continuance of such work as has been begun at the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada.

A NEW PUBLICATION UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES

THE "BROADSIDE"

TOWARD the end of the last term there was a great fluttering in the dovecotes of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning occasioned by the appearance of an anonymous publication called the *Broadside*, which was distributed gratis to undergraduates of the different faculties, and left where deans and professors could not fail to pick it up. Besides the title, at the head of the "sheet" (it cannot be called otherwise, as it consists simply of one sheet of paper printed on both sides with a cut of James McGill on the front) were the words: An Occasional Publication — McGill University No. 1; and the motto, "The ultimate foundation of every state is the way of thinking."

The aim and ideal of the *Broadside* as stated in the first paragraph is "to discuss candidly and outspokenly the affairs of the University, if not constantly, at least upon occasions; and to maintain a continuity with the past."

The tone of the different short articles that go to make up the sheet reflects the general spirit of unrest that is current at the present time. The Editor admits that his mission is to criticize, "not in the spirit of the confirmed critic and of those who take a delight in throwing mud, but merely in the hope that the candid expression of even one point of view may not prove more harmful in its effect upon the condition of our College than the prevailing atmosphere of passive indifference." The range of the writer's criticism is not limited. He finds fault with teacher and student alike. He criticizes the time honoured institutions of the University and the struggling activities of the undergraduates. For example, in one paragraph he writes "the student body as a whole, far from giving any thought to national problems, is showing a pathetic indifference to the ordinary affairs of College life. Our welcome to the Prince was feeble in the extreme: our vocal support of our champion team was far from satisfactory." In another is found: "The ancient idea of a university as a society of scholars has been supplanted by the idea of a corporation administered by the lights of finance with the right to hire and fire professors at pleasure. The modern university has become a Degree Factory!"

The *Broadside* is well written and shows considerable thought in its preparation. Up to the present time a second issue has not appeared and the person responsible for the sheet remains hidden in the obscurity of his anonymity.

A MEMORIAL TABLET TO BE ERECTED IN THE ARTS BUILDING

A MEETING of the Arts Undergraduates Society was held in the Grill Room of the McGill Union recently to discuss the question of the erection of a memorial tablet for Arts men who had been killed in the war, there being over 100 names to be placed on such an honour roll.

The idea called forth a great deal of discussion; the consensus of opinion being that if a memorial was to be put up it should be worthy of the men whose gallantry it was to commemorate. It was decided that the memorial should be erected in the Arts Building and not in the Memorial Hall which might be built by the University at a future date.

The question arose as to how the expense was to be met, and the suggestion that finally met with the general approval was that the expense should be shared by graduates and undergraduates of the faculty, and by such members of the faculty who might wish to contribute. Proposals to raise the money by entertainments and from the friends of those who were to be commemorated being rejected.

The business of the meeting was embodied in two resolutions. The first was to the effect that a guarantee of a sum, approximately $1,200, be voted to the Executive of the Society who were authorized to go into the question of design, prices, etc. The second enacted that a levy was to be made of one dollar on all Arts undergraduates and that a similiar levy to raise an equal amount should be made next year. It was suggested that the balance could be made up by subscriptions from graduates.

THE ANNUAL

THE Junior year, as is customary, are publishing their year book, which according to all accounts promises to surpass all previous issues in dimensions and quality.

Over ninety drawings are to be included but talent has

THE MEN WHO MANAGE THE AFFAIRS OF THE STUDENTS

J. P. GILHOOLEY (President of the Union)

W. C. NICHOLSON (President, Students' Council)

J. A. LALANNE (Secretary, Students' Council)

G. PARKINS (President, McGill A.A.A.)

McGILL DELEGATES AT THE DES MOINES CONFERENCE

been plentiful and the results have even pleased the Art Editor, so it is said, and display a great deal of ingenuity and originality—new subjects having been found so as not to copy the twenty-four volumes which have gone before.

A full record of the activities of the University, Clubs and Societies with an account of the unprecedented year of athletic successes is issued. Macdonald College is again to figure in its pages and the pictures of 400 juniors with a short biography for each will be produced.

THE Y.M.C.A.

IN common with the rest of the University the Y.M.C.A. has felt the stimulus of the new spirit created by the War. The increased number of students has increased the demands upon this organization but, with the experience of the last year in surmounting difficulties, it has met them all. The "Y" as never before has been the centre of some of the most successful of the student social and educational activities.

The receptions, social evenings, skating parties afforded the usual excellent opportunities to become acquainted with the Royal Victoria College. Weekly Sunday night "Sings" have been held and have proven popular. Six classes in Bible Study have maintained themselves steadily.

An important feature of the season's work has been the securing of rooms in the city for scores of students for whom the present housing conditions in Montreal have made this extremely difficult. A new work has been undertaken by a special committee in the introduction of McGill students to families in the city, providing a touch of home life which is often sadly lacking in the college man's experience.

The Student Volunteer Convention at Des Moines, Iowa, December 28th to Jan. 4th was attended by a McGill delegation of 44 members representing the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. The Canadian delegations numbering over 400 students, spent the whole day preceding the main convention in a discussion of Canadian student problems. The result has been the drawing together of the students of Canada in what seems destined to become a National Student Movement. Everywhere was recognized the special character of the students' demands upon the Christian Associations in the Colleges, and a desire was clearly expressed that these should develop their activities to meet these special demands rather than along the line of prescribed programmes. In these deliberations McGill took a leading part, as she may be expected to do, in the future developments of the movement.

GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES UNITE IN HONORING GENERAL SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

FOR perhaps the first time in its history the McGill Union has been the scene of a military dinner. Certainly it can not be said that for the first time soldiers have dined in the Union, for during the recruiting and training of the Universities Companies the Union served as a barracks and mess room for the men of those companies. The occasion for the dinner was the visit of Sir Arthur Currie to McGill in connection with the reorganization of the McGill C.O.T.C.

The Banquet was spread in the large hall; the catering being entirely looked after by the management of the cafeteria. At the conclusion of the dinner Dean Moyse proposed the health of the guest of honour. General Currie's reply was appreciated by the audience, many of whom had served under Sir Arthur in France.

There were about 200 graduates and undergraduates at the dinner. Many of whom, members of the Universities Companies, would no doubt recall the days, when as raw recruits, they suffered their first war experience in trying to sleep on the hard boards of the floor of the Union Hall.

THE UNION PAYS ITS WAY

GRADUATES of recent years will be interested to know something of the activities of the McGill Union. It will be remembered that the Union from the time of its foundation was run as a separate institution apart from the University and the Students' Council, with a committee of management and an advisory board of its own. During the present session the idea was conceived and carried into effect of making the Union one of the numerous departments of the Students' Council, managed directly by that body in the same way that it carries on the affairs of the *McGill Daily* or the Athletic Association. Results have justified this change.

During the summer a Cafeteria was installed at very little expense, good use being made of the material which had been lying idle since the old Grill Room ceased its operations. Here the students can get an excellent meal for forty-five cents, and with more congenial surroundings than at the ordinary cafeteria. Since its opening in October last the Union has been gaining in popularity. At the present time between three and four hundred students are served every day. The profits are not large but the Cafeteria is different from the old Grill Room in that it is paying its way.

The Union is more and more being recognized as the meeting place for the students and is the centre of the many social activities of the college.

It is very gratifying to those responsible for bringing about the change in the management of the Union to know that the change has been a success financially as well as in other ways. In previous years when the accounts were made up, the Union always showed a deficit of about $2,000, which had to be met by the University. This year, under the able administration of Mr. J. P. Gilhooley, President, and Capt. J. A. Lalanne, Secretary, the Union is not only paying its own way but the indications are that it will finish the session for the first time in its history with a small surplus.

R.V.C. ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

THE session 1919-20 has been noteworthy in the annals of the R.V.C.A.A. for besides reviving almost every activity with which the war and the influenza have seriously interfered, the executive has been able to add several new and popular events.

As usual, the season opened with tennis and both individual and inter-class championships were played with keen interest and enjoyed by many enthusiastic spectators. Miss Hazel Davidson '20 won the individual championship, Miss Doris Dart and Miss Doris Campbell '21 succeeded in carrying off the inter-class championships by defeating Miss L. Aylen and Miss L. Levy '22 in a close game. It was decided to omit the tennis match with Macdonald from this year's programme, in order that Sports Day, which gives opportunities of participation to a larger number of students, could be held. The number of entries entirely justified the decision and the events were closely contested. Many students and their friends as well as members of the faculty, turned out to watch the sports and afterwards enjoyed a delightful *thé dansant* given in the R.V.C. for the purpose of raising funds to finance inter-collegiate basket-ball. The following is the program of events:—

High Jump: won by K. Cameron, 3 ft. 11 ins.
Broad Jump: won by K. Cameron, 7 ft. 5 ins.
Window Jump: won by E. Synder, 1 ft. 5 ins.
Throwing Basket Ball: won by I. Munro, 60 ft. 5 ins.
100-yards Race: won by K. Cameron.
Old Girls Race: won by Miss B. Abbott and Miss L. MacDonald tied.
Walking: won by Q. Savage.
Relay Race: won by 2nd Year '22.
Obstacle Race: won by 4th Year '20.
Faculty Race: won by Miss Cartwright, 2nd Miss Oughtred, 3rd Mrs. Downs.
Tug-of-War: won by 3rd Year '21.
Individual Prize: won by K. Cameron.
Inter-class Prize: won by '21, 2nd '22.

Late in November a swimming meet was held in the M.A.A.A. Tank. This is the first event of its kind in which R.V.C. students have taken part, and though this year it took the form of a swimming party, rather than a regular meet, its popularity is undoubted and the executive hope to make it an annual affair. About twenty girls entered and among the events included were 20-yards Race, free style; 40-yards Race, breast and back stroke; Relay; Plain and Plate Diving, and Long Plunge. Jean Henderson '22 won the individual prize and helped to earn the honours of the day for her class, the sophomores.

Basket-ball commenced early and was carried on until the middle of February which allowed time for more games than usual. One feature of the season was the splendid showing made by the freshmen who not only won the inter-class championships but managed to earn four places on the senior college teams for members of their year. Inter-class games were played off by the middle of December and the two college teams visited Macdonald College on December 17th for the first games of the season. On this occasion the senior team was defeated but when the Macdonald teams came to Montreal in January for the return matches, both the R.V.C. teams came off with flying colours.

By far the most important event of the session, however, was the visit of the basket-ball team of Queen's University to the Royal Victoria College. They arrived on Friday, February 6th, and after a Basket-ball dinner the first game was played. On Saturday afternoon the second game took place, each team being enthusiastically supported by many onlookers. R.V.C. was victorious on both occasions. This constitutes the beginning of intercollegiate sport for Canadian women students and it is hoped to establish an inter-collegiate series including Toronto in the near future.

Inter-class hockey has not been played at R.V.C. since 1914-15, but this year the interest of the girls has been so great and the number of players so large that it has been possible to organize a series of inter-class matches. Practises for the college hockey teams are in full swing and arrangements under way for games with Macdonald. Fancy skating classes have been organized and the Fancy Skating Club has been revived. The athletic session 1919-20 has been successful and the Athletic Association expects it to be but the forerunner of many even more successful sessions.

UNDERGRADUATE LIFE AT R.V.C.

THE addition of a few new events and the revival of several old customs which the newer generations of students had not before been privileged to witness has characterized the many activities of the R.V.C. undergraduates during the present session. The time, energy and thought occupied during the past five years with the carrying on of patriotic work, has been turned into more normal channels, and activities of a more social nature have been resumed. Success has crowned the efforts of the various societies to awaken interest in functions both new and old and signs are most propitious for the future.

In speaking of the activities of 1919-20, the organization which watches with wary eye the doings of the R.V.C. student body as a whole should naturally come first. This, the R.V.C. Undergraduate Society, with Jean Nichol presiding, has held several meetings for the settlement of matters of interest to the students but has been called upon to decide no momentous questions for none have yet arisen and the session bids fair to close peacefully.

The Athletic Association, under the presidency of Queenie Savage, however, has been greatly occupied with the arrangement of many matters. This year has seen the introduction of two new features into R.V.C. athletics — intercollegiate basketball and a swimming competition — both of which proved highly successful. The former comprised two matches with the girls from Queens. These were both played in Montreal since the R.V.C. team, owing to the much regretted illness of Miss Cartwright, was unable to play a return match in Kingston. R.V.C. came off victorious in the two games, leading by a large margin in the second. The Queens girls played to the best of their ability and showed themselves able to lose well, in a true sporting spirit.

Earlier in the season R.V.C.'s first team was defeated at Macdonald College while the second won by a very

R.V.C. HOCKEY TEAM

small lead. Revenge was taken, however, when the return match was played in Montreal and R.V.C. succeeded in carrying off the honors.

The swimming competition held in the M.A.A.A. tank was somewhat in the nature of an experiment but proved so popular that it is likely that another will be considered for next year. The honors in high diving were carried off by Queenie Savage, and Jean Henderson won the highest aggregate of points. The sophomores led in class points.

Hockey is the sport at present and interclass games are being played for the first time for several years. It is hoped to arrange matches with the Macdonald girls during the season.

Fancy skating has been revived and a beginners class has been organized for the benefit of those wishing to learn. So far the practices have not been as frequent as had been originally intended but it is hoped that there will be no further interruptions to the holding of the class.

Tennis at the beginning of the first session called forth many enthusiasts and the juniors carried off the class championship. Hazel Davidson was the individual champion.

The Delta Sigma Society, with M. D. Mawdsley as president, opened the season with a theatrical day in honor of George Eliot's one hundredth anniversary. Scenes were presented from "Romola" by the Seniors, from "Daniel Deronda" by the Juniors, from "The Mill on the Floss" by the Sophomores and from "Silas Marner" by the Freshies. At the annual tea Dr. Cyrus MacMillan spoke on "With the Army of Occupation."

A new idea was that of the firelight rigmarole which proved very successful, especially from the point of view of the second year girls who were judged the best "raconteurs." The subjects were given to each year and a team of storytellers chosen, each member taking up the tale where her predecessor left off. The seniors told a ghost story, the juniors a romance, the sophomores a fairy tale, and the freshies a story of adventure.

In the interclass debates the second year defeated the first and the fourth year the third. The juniors were awarded first place as a class in the impromptu speaking contest and E. Holland and E. Hackett carried off the individual prizes.

At the first meeting of the society Miss Brown, honorary president, welcomed the new students and gave a short historical sketch of the Delta Sigma.

Under the guidance of its president, Helen Nichol, the Y.W.C.A. has been most active all year. A course of three lectures was given by Dr. Symonds to its members, one of two lectures on "The Origin of the New Testament," by Dr. Paterson-Smyth, and the Rev. Harold Young is at present giving three lectures on "Faith."

From this society delegates were sent to the Volunteer Student Convention at Des Moines and in order to help in raising funds for that purpose a tea was held shortly before the Christmas vacation, which brought in about one hundred and twenty dollars. Those representing McGill women at Des Moines were Helen Nichol '20, Q. Savage '20, D. Mathewson '21, J. Henderson '22, Lorna Kerr '23, Ella Percival representing Medicine, and Ruth Goodwin, a graduate of '18.

Miss Hamilton, student secretary for the eastern universities, has visited the college on two occasions and spoken to the members of the Y.W. This Society was also one of those which supported the Hon. J. Stitt Wilson in his visit to McGill. The annual missionary campaign was launched this month under favorable auspices.

The Society Francaise has been flourishing as perhaps never before. The amateur theatricals given this year by the ordinary and advanced classes of the first two years were very successful. Scenes from "Le Voyage de M. Perichon" were presented by the Freshies; from "Les Femmes Savants" by the second year ordinary class, and "Les Precieuses Ridicules" by the advanced students of the latter year. A debate on "Resolved that curiostiy is a feminine attribute" was won by Doris Sharples and Dorothea McConnel, who supported the negative.

A theatre party which attended a matinee performance of "L'Aiglon" was much enjoyed by those able to be present. The annual reading contest was won by R. Contant with F. Novick and the president, Eileen Wall, not very far behind. Other annual functions are still to be held.

The reappearance of a senior play which for three years has been laid aside naturally appeals to the college as a whole, though most particularly to the members of the graduating class, who are now preparing for the performance which is to take place early in March. Pinero's "The Weaker Sex," with a cast of nineteen characters, has been selected.

The foundation of a new society which, though not strictly undergraduate, should yet be mentioned among college activities, since the greater part of its membership is made up of third and fourth year students, is that of the Historical Club of the Royal Victoria College, with Miss Vera L. Brown as president. Meetings are held fortnightly and matters of present day interest are placed before the members and discussed.

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE McGILL ALUMNAE

	No. of Graduates	Marriages	Deaths
1888	8	4	1
1889	5	2	..
1890	9	4	2
1891	8	2	1
1892	10	3	..
1893	13	5	2
1894	9	1	..
1895	8	5	1
1896	17	10	2
1897	15	11	1
1898	12	6	..
1899	15	9	..
1900	13	7	..
1901	5	3	..
1902	11	6	1
1903	10	7	1
1904	21	8	2
1905	17	12	..
1906	15	6	..
1907	21	8	1
1908	15	5	2
1909	15	6	..
1910	23	13	1
1911	28	8	1
1912	29	14	1
1913	21	8	..
1914	35	12	..
1915	25	4	..
1916	21	3	..
1917	27	1	..
1918	22	..	..
1919	30	1	..
	533	194	20

An interesting table compiled from the records of the McGill Alumnae, showing the number of graduates in each year since the Arts faculty was opened to women students, together with the numbers of marriages and deaths in each year.

THE HISTORICAL CLUB

Honorary President: Dr. C. E. Fryer
President: B. N. Holtham
Vice-President: J. R. Ritchie
Treasurer: James Grier
Secretary: A. W. Stuart
Advisory Committee: Dr. Fryer
A. I. Smith, B.A.
G. Grosjean, B.A.

The Historical Club is one of the most popular at the University, and has enjoyed unusual success this session. By the constitution, membership is limited to twenty-five and this is the number at present enrolled in the Society.

The policy of the club this year, as compared with that of former years, may be of interest to graduates who were at one time members of the society. Meetings are held in Strathcona Hall. Instead of one or three papers each evening, it has been the custom this year to have two; these followed by open discussion.

At the meeting known as "Old Members' Night," Mr. R. DeWitt Scott, B.A., of the Staff of the Arts Faculty and a past member of the Club, will read the paper of the evening. The last gathering of the year is to be held at the University Club, when Capt. McLeary — also of the Faculty of Arts — will be the guest of honour.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY CLUB

ONE of the most distinctive features of college life this session has been the revival of the Political Economy Club.

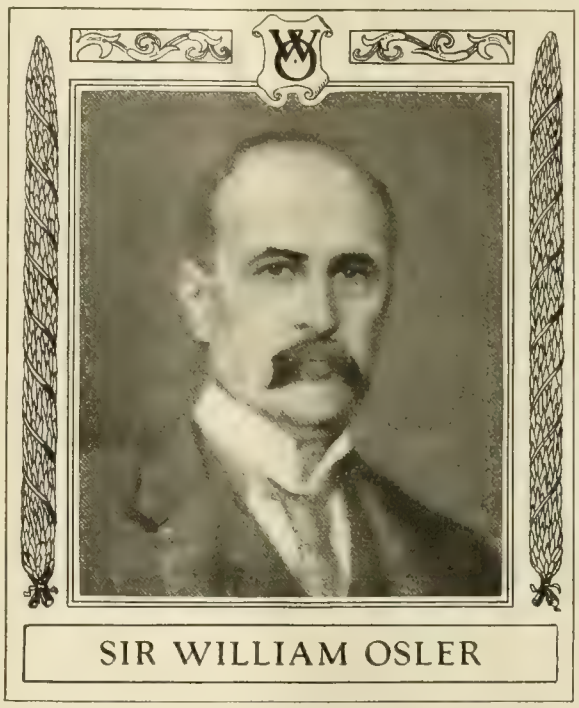
This Club was founded in 1913 under the presidency of Mr. F. B. Common for the purpose of promoting interest in and discussion on subjects connected with the study of Economics and Political Science. Activities were suspended on the outbreak of the war but were resumed last fall, and, due to the untiring efforts of Dr. Leacock, interest enough has been aroused to warrant its reorganization. At a general meeting held in October, officers were elected for the ensuing year and a new constitution was adopted. Dr. Leacock and Dr. Hemmeon were unanimously elected Honorary President and Vice-President respectively, E. C. Common, a brother of the first President, being elected to that office.

Meetings of the Club are held at least once a month, at which papers are read by different members dealing with various economic questions of the day, following which there is open discussion. Papers have already been read on the following subjects, viz:—"The Financial Position of Canada," "The Labour Movement in England," "The Gold Standard in England and Canada and the aberrations of the Exchange." "The Agrarian and Radical Parties, in Canada," and "Nationalization of the Grand Trunk Railway System."

On March 4th the annual open meeting of the club was held. The subject of the evening was "The Labour Problem and the Organization of Labour in Canada." The Executive put forth every effort to make this meeting a success. Many graduates for the most part past members of the club, enjoyed the paper and the discussion which followed.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM OSLER

A GREAT graduate has gone from amongst us, Sir William Osler: the greatest graduate, in Medicine at least, that McGill has ever produced. A distinguished physician in London, and a very old friend of his and mine, has just written me,—"What sorrow Osler's death will bring to two Continents; I know no man in our time who has had such an influence for good in our profession." That he is universally mourned is evident from the articles in the lay press both of America and Great Britain. The London *Times* says: "The news of the death of Sir William Osler has been received by the Medical profession in this country with a sense of almost personal bereavement, nor will regret in the United States or in Canada be less acute for he embodied the highest medical traditions of all three countries." Again, "thousands of younger physicians and surgeons looked up to him, revered him and loved him as a father. It was perhaps this power of evoking the love of his fellow workers that most distinguished him. The quality was entirely native to his character for he never strained after popularity."



SIR WILLIAM OSLER

Osler was a student in medicine at McGill and graduated M.D., C.M. in 1872, receiving a special prize for his graduation thesis on account of its great originality. After two years spent abroad he returned to Montreal and was appointed Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, succeeding Dr. J. Morley Drake. By his energy, originality and great personality he initiated many reforms in the Faculty of Medicine both in methods of teaching and subjects taught. Before his time, except in clinical medicine and surgery and anatomy, every subject was taught by lectures of which the students took elaborate notes, a most pernicious habit. He established a laboratory for teaching practical physiology and made practical pathology, or morbid anatomy, an important branch of the curriculum. He was one of the Founders of the Students Medical Society, of the Graduates' Society, and he revivified the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society. For many years this latter society was a most active body and its proceedings were reported in the Medical Journals of the United States. He was elected a physician to the General Hospital in 1878 and with the late Dr. George Ross made clinical teaching a feature in the Hospital work with methods as thorough and investigation of the cases as painstaking as in any hospital and with the accompanying instruction of students not a whit behind the best clinics of Europe. He took a personal interest in the cases and made the students do likewise. His humane and gentle treatment of all patients was an example to the students which they never forgot and they passed this tradition on. Anyone who has seen him in a children's ward could never doubt his love for them.

After ten years at McGill he was called to Philadelphia where he had the same good influence; and though we whom he left behind grieved sadly, the great influence of his personality remained and his reforms continued.

Osler was a most suggestive man and took a tremendous interest in the students, he selected lines of work and advised them as a dear friend as to their future course. Not only was this influence exerted on students but also on his colleagues, He was loved by all except a few of the older and more hide-bound professors who thought he was too stimulating and reactionary.

In 1889 he was appointed Professor of Medicine to the Johns Hopkins Medical School and Physician-in-Chief to the Hospital. Here he gained many laurels and wrote his celebrated textbook on the "Practice of Medicine," founded on the work done and knowledge obtained at the Montreal General Hospital. This book had a phenomenal success and went through many editions.

Sir William Osler has written many works not exactly medical such as, "Aequinimitas," "The Alabama Student and Other Biographical Essays," "Science and Immortality," etc. These books are characterised by a charm of style and great distinction. In these essays there is much evidence of his wide reading and he quotes from the literature of all ages. Though these essays were chiefly written for medical men and medical students the layman can derive much benefit and pleasure from their perusal. His Biographies are especially praiseworthy and are written to give encouraging example to students of success obtained by work and worth. Osler had a wonderful memory for what he read and his reading was wide; his favorite books were, Sir Thomas Browne's "Religio Medicii" and Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy." At Christ Church, Oxford, during the Memorial Service his body was placed by the tomb of his favorite Burton. When he came to McGill he brought with him a copy of the Religio Medicii, the second book he had bought, hence he prized it greatly. After creating with Welch and others the Medical School of Johns Hopkins University and seeing its reputation grow until it became the most important and most scientific school in America, in 1905 he accepted the offer of the Regius Professorship at Oxford. He accepted this position with great regret but also with some pleasure for he wished to complete his library of rare and ancient medical works and also to pursue his literary work in less strenuous surroundings. He with his great sense of humour and human sympathy easily adapted himself to the strange (to him) life of an Oxford don. He did much good there by enlarging the view of the denizens of Oxford University and woke them up in many ways. He reorganized the medical school and made clinical teaching an important part of the training. He became curator of the Bodleian library and revolutionized its methods so that it could be of more use to the community. He was a perpetual delegate of

(Continued on page 44)

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES J. DOHERTY

WITH the New Year came the announcement, gratifying to many fellow-graduates and to former associates on the staff of the University, of the creation of Hon. Charles J. Doherty, Law '76, Minister of Justice of Canada, as an Imperial Privy Councillor, entitling him to make use of the prefix "Right Honorable."

There have been few administrations in recent Canadian political history which have not included in their composition a graduate of McGill. In this the Borden Unionist Cabinet formed in 1917 was no exception. Rt. Hon. Mr. Doherty is now (and has been since 1911) McGill's representative in the Cabinet as was the late Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Law '64, from 1896 to 1911. Both were graduates of the Faculty of Law, which has possibly produced more illustrious public men than any other similar faculty in the country.

McGill has the right from many angles to claim Rt. Hon. Mr. Doherty as her own. A member of the class of Law '76, he was, even at the time of graduation, the most brilliant student in his class, winning the Elizabeth Torrance gold medal. In 1893 he took the degree of D.C.L. He was for many years Professor of Civil and International Law at the University and, while a student, was president of the University Literary Society. Mr. Doherty's interest in his Alma Mater has been evidenced in many directions and there are few more loyal graduates.

While the mention of Mr. Doherty's name in the New Year's honours list was primarily in recognition of his services as one of the representatives of Canada at the Peace Conference, his career of merit has long since entitled him to some mark of imperial distinction. This began when, as an advocate in Montreal, he was created a King's Counsel at a time when this distinction was less easily attained than now. He had successfully pleaded before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and had served as a member of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the workings of the Catholic and Protestant School Boards of Montreal when one part of the city was ready to rise in warfare against the other. In addition, he had contested, as a Conservative candidate, two of the Liberal seats in Montreal.

In 1891 "Mr. Doherty, K.C.," changed his visiting card to "Hon Mr. Justice Doherty" and for 15 years he occupied a seat on the Bench. In 1906, in response to a request that he re-enter political life, he resigned his judgeship, and in 1908 was returned for the St. Ann division of Montreal, a constituency he has since represented.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Doherty is a force to be reckoned with in Canadian public life and has given repeated evidences of being a man of high intellectual power and a success in law, politics and business.

Irrespective of their party affiliations or inclinations, graduates of McGill will unite in extending to him congratulations upon the granting to him of an honor which he has richly earned.

McGILL'S NEWEST RHODES SCHOLAR

WITH the signing of the armistice, the custom of sending to Oxford representative men from our Universities was revived once more. For four years of war their attention had been diverted into another channel; the members of the staff were fully occupied with the many duties levied upon them by the Government whilst the students were no longer intent upon higher education, but were filling the ranks of the fighting forces of the Empire. Oxford University was no exception and even if this old university had been able to receive and give its attention to the Rhodes Scholars, yet the men to accept these scholarships were not available. Early in the war, the committee in charge of the appointment of Rhodes scholars withdrew the privilege of the Universities of sending these men to England.

With the cessation of hostilities, the Universities were once more able to give their whole attention to the work of undergraduate and post-graduate studies. The old custom was revived and Oxford was once more ready to receive the students named under the provisions of the Rhodes Trust. In the spring of 1919, after an interval of four years, McGill was given the privilege of naming a Scholar and Terence W. L. MacDermot, Arts '17, was chosen.

Born at Ropley, Jamaica, B.W.I., in 1896, a son of the late Rev. Canon MacDermot, he received his early education by means of private tuition. Coming to Montreal, MacDermot entered the Montreal High School, where he distinguished himself both in his studies and athletics. Always a student and a leader he very early in his school days developed the qualities which later made him the choice of McGill to represent her at Oxford.

Entering McGill with the class of Arts '17 he continued

SIR JAMES GRANT R. W. STOVEL T. W. L. McDERMOT SIR. CHAS. DOHERTY

to show marked ability both in his studies and in all lines of college activity. In athletics he confined himself to hockey and to the work of the track club, representing the latter on the Students' Council. The *McGill Daily* early claimed his attention and for three years he aided in the publication of this paper, commencing as a reporter and later becoming Editor-in-Chief. In his academic work McDermot specialized in English and History and although he did not stay to complete his course, in 1917, whilst on active service, he was graduated with first rank honours.

When the first McGill Siege Battery was recruited in 1916, MacDermot was one of the first to enlist. He served with this unit for over two years, leaving it just before the signing of the armistice to return to England to study for his commission.

Returning to Canada last year, he once more resumed his work at McGill, his intention being to take up post-graduate work in history. When he was selected by McGill to receive a Rhodes Scholarship, MacDermot returned to England and is now a student at New College, Oxford, devoting his time to his favorite study, history.

A GRADUATE IN CANTON

THE announcement that Judge Peter Hing, Law '09, has arrived in Canada for the purpose of purchasing rolling stock for the Canton Tramways, which is expected to transform what Kipling described as "a big blue sink" into a cleaner and brighter city, serves as a basis for recalling something of what has happened to this graduate since he left the University.

Peter Hing, a native Chinaman brought up in Vancouver, is the first Chinese graduate of McGill. Following graduation, he returned to Southern China and there became an associate of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, with the result that he became the first Chief Justice of Canton under the Chinese Republic. While the influence of Sun Yat-sen prevailed, he was able to occupy that position, but when that influence began to wane, he made good his escape to Hong Kong. In 1916, however, it was safe for Peter to return to Canton, but no longer as Chief Justice. A Canadian, Tom MacInnes, happened at that time to be in Canton promoting the construction of a tramway company. In this project Hing took a deep interest and it was largely through his efforts that Mr. MacInnes was able to persuade the Civil Governor of Canton to allow a survey to be made with the object of establishing a tramway system on the site of the original city wall, which was to be dismantled. Just then Southern China decided to secede from the North and the Civil Governor, a Northerner, thought it wisdom to withdraw to Hong Kong. A Republican Military Government of the South was set up and this ended attempts at tramway promotion for the time-being.

When in 1918 a second attenpt was made, Chinese capital was secured to further the scheme and on August 6, 1919, a concession was granted to Mr. MacInnes, Peter Hing and Sam Kee. By them it was transferred to the Kwontung Tramway Company, of which Peter Hing is now general manager.

The concession gives the company a sole monopoly for 20 years to build and operate a tramway in any part of Canton and suburbs for ten miles around, free from taxation. The work of removing the old walls and of widening certain streets is now going on. New highways or boulevards will thus be created, allowing room for a circular tramway system, and as general manager Mr. Hing is now in this country arranging for the purchase of rolling stock and other equipment.

SIR ANDREW STARTS SOMETHING

IT is very likely that Sir Andrew Macphail, Arts '88, Med. '91, Professor of the History of Medicine at the University and Editor of the *University Magazine*, had very little thought when he was preparing "copy" for the October number that he was making material for the United States Senate to add to the reservations in the Treaty of Versailles. Dr. Macphail's article was a suggestion that the League of Nations under Article 30 might at some future time readjust the boundaries of Northern Maine so that a portion of Maine should not thrust itself into Canada right across the route to the winter ports. Sir Andrew gave the history of the boundary dispute, and its settlement under the Ashburton treaty, and went on to suggest that by a friendly arrangement this disputed territory might be returned to Canada, to whom, in his opinion, it ought to belong.

The paper, as it appeared in the Magazine, was reprinted in the *Boston Transcript*. Then it caught the attention of Senator Johnson of California, who pursued President Wilson across the continent, holding anti-treaty meetings. The rest of the story is told by the Washington correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, who got a good deal of fun out of it.

The *New York Evening Post* story says that Senator Johnson saw the Macphail article almost at the last moment before the Senate closure was to shut all chance of inventing and recording a new reservation. In the remaining hour before closure Johnson was able to take advantage of the hospitable columns of the *Congressional Record*, which is the official report of speeches delivered in the Senate, as well as of those which Senators hand in as speeches which they are willing to deliver. So this United States Hansard contains the whole of Professor Macphail's *University Magazine* article, which the California Senator is mendaciously represented to have read to the chamber.

Having embalmed the treatise in the imperishable records of Congress, Senator Johnson, with several minutes to spare, found Senator Hale of Maine and told him what had been written. The result is thus described by the correspondent:—"The effect on Senator Hale of this staggering revelation may easily be conceived. What! All of Aroostook and most of Piscataquis, Penobscot and Somerset counties to become foreign soil? Moosehead Lake and Kineo, Millinockett, Seven Islands and the Allegash; shimmering waters of Chimquassabumtook, Umbazooksus and Lobster Pond, not to mention Pataquongomis Lake and the rapids of Fish River!—all of these to be Maine's no more! From his first casual and horrified study of the map it looked to Senator Hale as if even Pastagumpus might have to go. Hurriedly he pencilled and sent to the desk this amendment to the pending reservation, insisting on the right of the United States to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction, and refusing to submit them in any way to the consideration of the League of Nations:

"'And all questions affecting the present boundaries of the United States and its insular or other possessions.'

"It was so hastily scrawled that the clerk had difficulty in reading it to the Senate. And it got in only just in time. Nor forty seconds later Vice-President Marshall laid the closure motion before the Senate. By such narrow margins are empires saved."

Afterward when the time came to vote on the reservation Senator Hale explained that he did not think Maine would really be in danger from the League of Nations, but that he had put in his motion to make assurance doubly sure. The reservation was adopted by a vote of 52 to 40. And Sir Andrew Macphail, of Montreal, was to blame for it all.

LOCKWOOD, THE THORACIC SURGEON

THE little village of Westport, Ont., enjoys few claims to distinction. Pleasantly situated on the Rideau Lakes, which are traversed by an occasional small steamboat, and the terminus of a "joke" railroad, it is the home of a few hundred good people who pursue a placid, yet happy and contented existence. In summer American tourists swell the population and give the young men of the community employment as guides to the nearby fishing grounds; in winter the arrival of the afternoon train is the most exciting incident of the day. Westport would be contemptuously referred to by "city folk" as a "tank town," but there is not a single Westporter who does not swell with proverbial native pride and whose swelling in this respect does not reach almost the bursting point when the name of Ambrose L. Lockwood is mentioned. Lockwood is the little tin god of Westport of post-war days. If ever sufficient enterprise comes to light, they will rear a stately pedestal on the village green in his honour, while the *Weekly Mirror* will affectionately and not without cause hail him as "Westport's chosen and most distinguished son."

Speaking in all seriousness, Dr. Lockwood, Med. '10, can already look back upon a career of sufficient distinction to make centres far more populous and more important than Westport, envious of his place of origin. The fact that he has recently, by special invitation, assumed the post of associate in general surgery at the celebrated Mayo clinic in Rochester, Minn., is some indication of the height which he has already reached as a surgeon specialist.

One glance at this young graduate stamps him as a man above the ordinary. He has a look about him which inspires confidence and implicit faith in his ability to accomplish. Possibly this has had something to do with his rapid rise, for there is no case on record where Lockwood has "fallen down." The outbreak of the Great War found him, with Dr. H. H. Hepburn, Med. '10, pursuing post-graduate studies in Berlin. Lockwood does not have very much to say about this stage of his war career. He witnessed the mobilization of the German army and of subsequent events it is sufficient to say that he escaped from Germany into Holland by means of a false passport and reached England while it was still August, 1914. Five days after his arrival there, he was Lieut. Lockwood, of the R.A.M.C. When late last year, after five years service, he received his discharge, he was Major Lockwood, D.S.O., M.C., Mons Star, of the R.A.M.C., three times mentioned in despatches and one of the most brilliant surgical "finds" of the war. Not a man with any knowledge of his war record will say that he did not earn every honour which came his way and that he did not deserve more which failed to reach him. On August 26, 1914, he embarked for France with a section of the British army. Following the retreat from Mons he was for a year chief surgeon at a base hospital at Rouen and during the next three years was surgical specialist with No. 36 British Casualty Clearing Station.

In the latter position, Dr. Lockwood found scope for his skill with the knife and had the satisfaction of seeing his efforts rewarded with universal commendation. As a C.C.S. medical officer, he shared in the dangers incidental to that position and on several occasions, when shelled out, displayed marked gallantry which won for him first the M.C., and later the D.S.O. In the German drive of the spring of 1918 his clearing station was captured by the enemy, the staff not having an opportunity to save even their personal effects. Again, late in the same year during the last "push" of the Allies, Lockwood, after a hard day's work in the operating room, was awakened at dawn with the hospital in flames through hostile shell-fire and with 200 serious casualties to be removed. It is tribute to the staff of the C.C.S. to record that not one of the 200 lives was lost, although the total equipment as well as the personal belongings of the officers and men were all destroyed. At 12 o'clock the same night, the C.C.S. was again receiving patients, only feeding them and dressing wounds, however, as all surgical instruments had been lost.

Soon after he joined the army, it became apparent to the chiefs of the R.A.M.C. that in Lockwood they had an exceedingly valuable officer and one who gave great promise for the future. His success in joint, abdominal and head surgery became widely recognized in 1916, but the phenomenal development of thoracic surgery, for which he was largely responsible, won him international reputation. So much was this the case that in 1918 he was selected as one of the British representatives at the International Congress of Surgeons in Paris and on that occasion addressed the Congress on war surgery of the chest. The only other speaker on this subject was Sir John Rose Bradford. In the same year Dr. Lockwood made a tour of the forward areas with Chief of Staff Bainbridge of the American Medical Service and was offered a high post with the American army. Preferring, however, to remain with the R.A.M.C., he served at the front until the armistice and then assumed charge of the surgical division of a large military hospital in London, specializing in bone and nerve cases. It is as a specialist in thoracic surgery that he is now attached to the Mayo clinic. Great things will undoubtedly be heard of this graduate in the years to come.

PAUL F. SISE STEPS UP

THAT popular graduate and at the same time keen follower of McGill's fortunes, Paul F. Sise, Sci. '01, has been stepping still farther upward on the ladder of success. Mr. Sise, who was formerly vice-president and general manager of the Northern Electric Company, Limited, has been elected president in succession to his brother, E. F. Sise, who has tendered his resignation in order to devote his attention to other activities.

The new president of the Northern Electric is well qualified to hold so important a position. After graduating, he took an apprentice course at the Pittsburg plant of the Westinghouse Company and was with the same company in New York from September, 1902, to September, 1903, when he returned to Canada and became connected with the Montreal sales department of the Canadian Westinghouse Company. In December, 1904, Mr. Sise became secretary-treasurer of the Northern Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and in 1910 was appointed managing director of that company. When the Northern Electric and Manufacturing Company was amalgamated with the Imperial Wire and Cable Company in 1914, Mr. Sise became vice-president and general manager of the new organization. His further promotion is merely recognition of his sound business ability and fulfillment of the promise which he displayed while still a student at the University.

Early in the war, Mr. Sise became identified with the McGill C.O.T.C. and rose to the command of a company. When the 148th Battalion was formed, he was appointed adjutant and sailed with the unit. After having been attached to the War Office in London, he was sent to the United States on the staff of the British Recruiting Mission, where he performed services of much value. Still later he was with the Canadian forces in Siberia, returning to Montreal in May, 1919.

THE LATE SIR JAMES GRANT

UNTIL an unfortunate accident befell him on January 20th, the late Sir James Alexander Grant, K.C.M.G., Med. '54, bade fair to fulfill his prediction that he would live to celebrate his hundredth birthday. A mis-step on the icy pavement of Sparks Street, Ottawa, as he was about to enter the Russell House, to visit his son, Lt.-Col. J. A. Grant, Med. '82, robbed medicine in Canada of one of its most remarkable figures and Canadian public life of a gentleman of the old school who, both in and out of Parliament, strove earnestly and conscientiously to advance the interests of the country in which he had resided since childhood.

Sir James, in his ninetieth year, fractured his hip in the fall. For ten days, until pneumonia developed, he made a plucky fight for life. His advanced years, however, told against him with the result that on February 6th, conscious practically to the last and still retaining complete possession of his faculties, he passed away. No more will his familiar figure be seen on the streets of Ottawa, no more will his after-dinner speeches, masterpieces in their own way, be features of medical and other gatherings, no more will his counsel be sought by younger members of the profession or his kindly interest be displayed in such organizations, which recalled to him his student days, as the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society.

The late Sir James Grant, the possessor of many-sided attainments, was in more than one respect, a most remarkable man. Proof of this statement is offered by a scrutiny of his career which, at its pinnacle, found him one of the leaders of his profession in the Dominion, physician to several successive Governors-General, one of the first Canadian medical men to receive a mark of royal favor, president of the Royal Society of Canada, president of the Canadian Medical Association, and the occupant of many other offices of equal trust and importance. Canadian public life always held for him the deepest interest and charm, participation in politics (not, however, in the rôle of the professional politician of to-day) resulting in his occupancy of a seat on the Government benches at the time of Confederation, and later. In the House, as a follower of Sir John Macdonald, he sponsored some of the most important legislation of the period. He was an amateur geologist of some reputation and, what was still less widely known, was a front-rank lightning cartoonist and sketcher.

Sir James' antecedents and early environment were such as to pave the way for the career of eminence which he pursued. Of an illustrious Scottish family, his grandfather, James Grant the Seventh, was an essayist of note and at his death the father of the Scottish bar. Sir James' father, Dr. James Grant, came to Canada from Inverness-shire in 1831 and practised in Glengarry. His mother, Jane Ord, was a member of a well-known Highland family. Born in Inverness-shire in the year of the migration of his parents to this country, Sir James was brought up among the rugged Highlanders of Glengarry. He attended school at Martintown, later proceeding to Queen's College, Kingston, where he took honours in classics and mathematics. The early fifties saw him a student in medicine at McGill, then struggling for existence and with a small student enrollment. Of the University, from which he was graduated in 1854, Sir James was one of the oldest surviving alumni. He was fond of relating incidents occurring during his course and of contrasting the McGill of that time with the McGill of the present day. After post-graduate courses in London and Edinburgh, he settled in Ottawa.

Borrowing liberally from a reference-book account of his subsequent career and from biographical data furnished the writer by Sir James himself, it is found that by his skill as a physician and his devotion to his profession, he soon rose to prominence and was finally regarded as in the first rank of Canadian practitioners. This received recognition at the hands of the Government, soon after Confederation, when he was appointed physician to Lord Monck, the Governor-General, a post he occupied during the gubernatorial reigns of Lord Lisgar, Lord Dufferin, the Marquis of Lorne and succeeding governors-general until 1905. In 1896 he was received in private audience by Queen Victoria and thanked for his services in behalf of Princess Louise, whom he had attended while she was in Canada. After 1905, Sir James became honorary physician to the Governor-General.

Few men in the profession were more highly honored than Sir James. He was elected president of the medical council of Ontario in 1868, later was elected president of the Canadian Medical Association, was a member of the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia in 1876 and was elected vice-president in the department of surgery. He was an honorary member of the American Academy of Medicine, an honorary member of the British Medical Association, a fellow of the Geological Society, a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He was an honorary vice-president of the International Medical Congress of the world, which met in Washington in 1887, shortly prior to which he was awarded the gold medal and elected a corresponding member of the Association de Benemeriti Italiani, Palermo, Sicily, and in 1887 was awarded the gold cross of Italy and was made a Cavaliere d'Onore for distinguished honor in medical science. He was president of the Royal Society of Canada in 1901 and was a few years ago elected an honorary member of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.

In the Queen's Jubilee year, 1897, in acknowledgment of his professional services and scientific attainments, he was created a Knight Commander of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George, this being the first instance of a Canadian physician being honored with the title of K.C.M.G.

In April, 1903, Sir James Grant was entertained at a public banquet in Ottawa and presented with a loving cup by his professional confreres in Canada in commemoration of the completion by him of fifty years as an active Canadian medical man.

In 1910 he received the freedom of the city of Inverness, Scotland, and on August 8, 1917, the freedom of the city of St. Catharines, Ont. This was the first occasion on which the freedom of any Canadian city had been given.

Sir James for many years contributed to the medical press and his essays attracted considerable attention. He contributed many valuable articles on geology.

Sir James was for many years surgeon of the Ottawa Rifle Company and bore arms at the time of the *Trent* affair.

As a political orator, an after-dinner speaker and a medical lecturer, Sir James Grant earlier in life had few peers in Canada. In the early days, when Sir James was actively associated with politics, the announcement that he was to speak at a meeting was sufficient to attract a very large crowd. His speech at the introduction of the C.P.R. bill in the House of Commons is said to have been a masterpiece of political oratory and something not often

equalled either here or in the Imperial parliament. Of late years, owing to advancing age, Sir James had not appeared as often as formerly.

Sir James Grant took an active part in public affairs and in the development of Canada. He sat for Russell in the Conservative interests in the House of Commons from 1867 to 1874 and for Ottawa city from 1893 to 1896. While in parliament he early saw the need of a railway across the entire continent, through British territory, and took an active part in the enterprise by introducing into parliament the original Pacific Railway bill in 1872. He also favored warmly the admission of the Northwest and British Columbia into Confederation. He was a forcible speaker and even up to the time of his injury could compete creditably with the ablest of younger speakers on the public platform.

Lady Grant was formerly Miss Maria Malloch, daughter of the late Edward Malloch, M.P.P., Ottawa. She survives with four sons and three daughters. Of the sons, two are graduates of the University, Dr. J. A. Grant, Med. '82, of Ottawa, and Dr. J. H. Y. Grant, Med. '86, of Niagara Falls, N.Y.

A GALLANT M.O.'S MEMORY HONORED

A BRASS tablet unveiled on February 6th, in the General Public Hospital, St. John, N.B., in memory of Major J. L. Duval, Med. '98, bears the following inscription:—

In memory of Major J. L. Duval, M.D., C.E.F., Officer Commanding No. 1 Field Ambulance,
A member of the staff of this hospital, volunteered for active service on the declaration of the war against Germany in August, 1914.
Left with the First Division of Canadian troops for overseas.
Severely wounded at St. Jean, Flanders.
Died in London, August 26th, 1915.
His body was lost on the S.S. Hesperian sunk by a German submarine.
His tomb is the Atlantic Ocean.
His memory an everlasting incentive to heroism and patriotic devotion to duty.

Brigadier-General A. H. Macdonell, C.M.G., D.S.O., who unveiled the tablet, which is the gift of the Commissioners of the hospital, quoted as follows from Colonel Adami's story of the C.A.M.C., regarding the late Major Duval's war record:—

"On the morning of April 23rd, Major Duval and Captain McGibbon left with the ambulances to clear from the A.D.S. of the 2nd Field Ambulance at St. Jean. Close upon midnight came a message to headquarters that a battalion passing through the main square of Ypres had been heavily shelled. Although he had come in from the front after forty-eight hours hard work without rest, Major Duval volunteered to take cars and stretchers into the city which could be seen from Vlamertinghe to be in flames everywhere. For the good work he did upon this and following nights he was mentioned in despatches. Just as the situation seemed clear, a Motor Ambulance Convoy was standing on the main road opposite the A.D. when a heavy calibre shell fell upon the centre of the road close to a car filled with wounded and wrecked the car, killing sixteen men and wounding twenty. Among the wounded was Major Duval. He was also mentioned in despatches for gallant and conspicuous bravery under heavy shell and rifle fire in the face of the enemy. With his bearers he removed and successfully attended at St. Julien, Wieltje and St. Jean from April 22nd to 27th, 1915, until forced to retire. He removed all wounded without losing a case."

PROFESSOR GILL'S PROMOTION

PROFESSOR J. LESTER W. GILL, Sci. '96, who has lately been appointed Director of Technical Education to administer the ten million dollars voted by the Dominion for distribution to the provinces, was born in Prince Edward Island in 1871. In 1896 he was graduated from McGill in mechanical engineering with honours and a gold medal. After spending a year in post-graduate work at electrical engineering and research work in magnetism he was awarded an 1851 Exhibition Scholarship. This was held for two years, one of which was spent in research at McGill and the other in special studies of physics and mathematics at Harvard.

For two years he was connected with commercial engineering work for the Westinghouse Electric, and made a study of manufacturing methods and shop practice.

In 1900 he was appointed Professor of General Engineering in the School of Mining at Kingston. When this school expanded and became a faculty of Applied Science he was assigned first to mechanical engineering and then to electrical engineering. About this time he designed and superintended the installation of a central heating plant at Queen's University which was the first one of its kind in Canada.

In January, 1915, he volunteered for overseas service and in 1916 went overseas in command of a battery which he had recruited and organized in three months. After a distinguished career on the field, he was compelled to retire on account of ill-health, due principally to the effects of gas. After convalescing Prof. Gill was requisitioned for technical duty with the Ministry of Munitions. He was about to return to France when the armistice was signed, but went to the Khaki University instead and in December, 1918, he was appointed Assistant Director of Educational Services. In August, 1919, when the University was disbanded, he returned to Canada and accepted temporarily, his old position at Queen's University. In December he was appointed Director of Technical Education, a position he is remarkably well qualified to fill. On two occasions he has represented Canada at meetings of the International Electro-technical Commission and he is one of those chosen by his fellow engineers as a member of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association.

MR. JUSTICE SURVEYER

THE appointment of E. Fabre Surveyer, K.C., Law '96, to the seat on the bench of the Superior Court made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Justice Fortin, Law '91, is one which will meet with universal commendation from graduates who have been students under him since the time he joined the staff of the University.

Besides being exceptionally learned in the law, especially in civil law, Mr. Justice Surveyer has always been justly popular with his fellow practitioners, who will thus acclaim his promotion on personal as well as legal and judicial grounds. His career at the bar has been one of consistent advance. Following a brilliant course at St. Mary's College, he studied law at both Laval and McGill and completed his studies in Paris, also taking part in the first International Congress of Lawyers at Brussels in 1897. President of the Junior Bar Association in 1903-04, he joined the staff of the Faculty of Law in 1905 as lecturer on civil procedure and in 1909 was created a King's Counsel. He has compiled several law books, including a code of civil procedure. In 1914 he was elected secretary of the Canadian Bar Association. Mr. Justice Surveyer will sit for the district of Montreal and will undoubtedly prove just as much an ornament to the bench as he was as a pleader.

DR. TODD FOR THE NEAR EAST

DR. JOHN L. TODD, Arts '98, Med. '00, associate professor of parasitology at the University and recognized as an authority on tropical diseases, has received appointment to an important commission of scientists and has left for Europe to study the typhus epidemic in the Near East and endeavor to devise means of stopping it.

The expedition goes under the auspices of the American Red Cross Society. After three or four days in Paris to complete their outfitting they will proceed to Lemberg, a modern town with a population of 250,000, where an established, equipped hospital has been assigned to them. The expedition includes four or five professional men and two or three technicians. It is expected that they will be absent for five or six months.

Dr. Wolbach has recently been studying Rocky Mountain fever and typhus in Mexico, and as a result of these studies both he and Dr. Todd are very hopeful of accomplishing much good work in Poland.

JOHN L. TODD

The selection of Dr. Todd, the only Canadian on the Commission, to become a member of this body is tribute to his reputation as a research parasitologist and comes as a sequel to much scientific work of value carried out in the Congo Free State, Senegambia and elsewhere. In 1902, Dr. Todd was sent by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine to the Gambia Protectorate and Senegal to study sleeping sickness and report on sanitation. In the following year he paid a return visit to Africa, this time to the Congo Free State, under the direction of the Belgian Government and the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, and from 1905 to 1907 was director of the tropical research laboratories of the School at Runcorn. He was instrumental in making practically the first discoveries of the animal parasites known as trypanosomes in man and in determining their relation to sleeping sickness and, in recognition of his scientific achievements, received the degree of D.Sc. from Liverpool University, was created a Commander of the Order of Leopold II by the King of the Belgians, and was awarded the Mary Kingsley Gold Medal by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. Since 1907 he has been on the staff of the University, and in 1914 was one of the first to volunteer his services in connection with No. 3 (McGill) Canadian General Hospital, a unit with which he went overseas. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society and was one of the most enthusiastic workers in the organization of the McGILL NEWS.

Fred Irwin, Med. '02, writes from Olaa, Hawaii: "My office is situated on the road, 20 miles away from the largest active volcano (Kilauea) in the world, in the Hawaiian Islands. Glad to see any of the boys of Medicine 1902, or any other year."

RUSSELL W. STOVEL IS PROMOTED

RUSSELL W. STOVEL, Sci. '97, who, as a lieutenant-colonel of engineers, served in France as chief of the Terminal Facilities Division of the U. S. Army Transport Service, has been appointed a consulting engineer of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company, Inc., Engineers and Constructors, New York, and, as a member of that organization, will devote his entire time to the company's electrical and mechanical work.

Mr. Stovel has had an unusually comprehensive experience in the electrical and mechanical problems connected with central power station and steam railroad electrification work — from the fundamental economics involved, to design, construction, equipment and operation — together with a most valuable experience in mechanical handling at docks and terminals.

He graduated from McGill in 1897 in electrical engineering, and the following year entered the employ of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. He soon became an assistant engineer, then successively engineer-in-charge and mechanical engineer of the company, and finally a managing engineer.

Some of the important work handled by Mr. Stovel while he was with W.C.K. follows:—

Utah Light and Railway Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, design and construction of power plant.

Meriden Light and Railway Co., Meriden, Conn., design and construction of power plant.

Edison Electric Illuminating Co., York, Pa., design and construction of power plant.

Canadian Pacific Railway, Vancouver, B.C., design and construction of passenger terminal and steamboat pier.

Pennsylvania Railroad, design of proposed power station at Harrison, N.J.

New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R., design of extension to power plant at Cos Cob, Conn.

Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal, Pittsburgh, Pa., design and construction of power plant.

Chicago Railway Equipment Co., Chicago, Ill., design and construction of machine shop.

In 1914 Mr. Stovel left W.C.K. to become managing engineer for Gibbs and Hill, consulting engineers, of New York. For this company he had direct charge of the Paoli and Chestnut Hill electrifications of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Elkhorn Grade electrification of the Norfolk and Western Railway, and the electrification of the New York Connecting Railway.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stovel's work in France is well summarized in the following letter from his commanding officer:

"Entering the Service, October 6th, 1917, and arriving in France on November 8th, 1917, this officer was assigned to duty with the Chief Engineer, Transportation Service, and, in view of the excellent results obtained in his work in connection with the provision and

(Continued on page 44)

THE MAN WHO TURNED BACK

WHEN the Germans launched their attack on the line held by the Canadians at "The Loop," Sanctuary Wood, Sergt. Herbert Waterman Rittenhouse, Sci. '16, was on his way back to the Ypres Ramparts, where he was to be examined by the Brigadier-General of his Brigade as a preliminary to taking out a commission. "Everything was quiet and nothing foretold the fight until 8.30 a.m., when the bombardment opened with a crash," wrote Sergt. G. R. Stevens, of the Princess Pats, to Sergt. Rittenhouse's father. "Your son by this time was probably at Zillebeke Lake, well clear of the trenches and, except for a chance shell, safe. Within an hour of the commencement of the bombardment, it was evident that a big fight was on, and ammunition, supports and reserves began to come up. As your son reached Ypres by the Lille Gate, he probably saw brigade after brigade of Canadians come up. At any rate he, alone of several who went out on a similar errand, did a wonderfully fine thing—he turned about and came back. Those of us who live through will remember his action as one of the splendid things of the day, and an act that our regiment will be proud to remember as well. Unfortunately it was fatal .....In the afternoon I went down with my platoon, in an endeavour to establish communication with our right.....I found that the communication trench was clear, although under heavy fire. I made a trip well down to be certain and I found your son in the trench at a short distance below Maple Copse, which was immediately in the rear of Sanctuary Wood. He was gone; killed instantly, I should judge. His face was unmarked and calm. Nearby were two Boches, both of them killed by rifle shots. As they had been killed prior to my arrival and I believe myself to have been among the first through the cleared trench, I can only surmise your son met them in the trench. True to our traditions, there was no surrender, and he died gloriously."

Sergt. Rittenhouse was the son of C. B. Rittenhouse, Manager of the Winnipeg branch of the United States Steel Products Co. He was born in Paterson, N.J., September 16th, 1894, and in 1905 removed to Montreal. He attended the Westmount Academy and in 1912 entered McGill with the class of Science '16. While at the University, he was connected in a prominent way with the Y.M.C.A. and also had a class of boys in the Sunday School of Olivet Baptist Church. During his vacation in 1913 and 1914, he acted as Boys' Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

On May 11th, 1915, he enlisted in the Second University Company, and on June 29, 1915, left Canada, His father is in possession of his diary, religiously kept from the day he left Montreal until the day before he was killed. One or two extracts may be of interest:

August 9th to 14th, 1915—"The week at the ranges to prepare us in the use of the Lee Enfield. Every night we are tired out after the strenuous march to the Ranges and back. The shooting, really the most vital part of our training, steadily improved, as we learned more and more of the peculiarities of our rifles. I surprised myself by classing as a first-class shot, and almost a marksman, ranking fourth in the Company, and first in my platoon."

August 26th, 1915—"I almost dread to write of to-day. Everyone is feeling blue. Capt. McDonald and Capt. Molson must return to England, and it is as if the bottom had fallen out of the old 2nd University Company. Not one of us would hesitate to follow anywhere Capt. Mac. leads. His farewell to us was just what might be expected from the man, and he evidently felt the separation as much as we."

December 31st, 1915—"Well, it is New Year's Day to-day, and with it commences another year of vague unknown possibilities. Thru' it all I will always be glad that I took the step I did, and if I ever get back to the old life again, it will be with a much broader mind, and I hope with a much better chance for a future success."

IN TRADE COMMISSIONER'S SERVICE

CHARGED with the mission of opening up avenues of Canadian trade throughout the new states of Eastern Europe and of establishing central bureaux for carrying on this work, L. Dana Wilgress, Arts '14, who was until recent Canadian Trade Commissioner at Vladivostok, has been appointed special Canadian Trade Commissioner in Southern Russia, Rumania, Poland, Jugo-Slovakia and Czecho-Slovakia. It is not intended that Mr. Wilgress' appointment shall be a permanent one, though he may be retained to take charge of the machinery for trade which will be created under his direction. Mr. Wilgress has been specially groomed for the Canadian Trade Commissioner service from the time he first displayed ability in economics at the University. After graduation he was specially trained in the Department of Trade and Commerce as sub-commissioner, making a study of the Russian language and Russian trade. He then became trade commissioner at Vladivostok, and was at Omsk in the early days of the Bolshevist uprising. Mr. Wilgress is married to a Russian lady, Miss Olga Buergin, of Vladivostok.

Another McGill man who has recently been appointed to the Canadian Trade Commissioner service is Major H. A. Chisholm, Law '16, who is now stationed in this capacity at Havana, Cuba. A graduate of Queen's University in Arts, he went overseas in 1914 as a subaltern in the 23rd Westmount Rifles, and after being transferred to the 3rd Battalion in France received honors for his work in the field.

A third graduate who is in this service is Norman D. Johnston, Arts '14, who is Canadian Trade Commissioner at Bristol, England.

MADE ASSOCIATE RECTOR

REV. Herbert Lansdowne Johnson, a son of the Rev. George Johnson of Grace Church, Point St. Charles, has been elected associate rector of St. Stephen's Church, Lynn, Mass., where for three years he has been assistant to the Rev. William Appleton Lawrence, son of the Bishop of Massachusetts.

Mr. Johnson was graduated from McGill University in 1912 with honors in philosophy. In 1915 he received the degree of B.D., *Cum Laude*, from the Cambridge Divinity School and the following year the degree of M.A. from Harvard University.

Ordained to the diaconate in St. George's Church, Montreal, in December, 1915, by the Bishop of Montreal, he was transferred to the Diocese of Massachusetts and ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Lawrence at St. Stephen's Church, Lynn, in January, 1916.

Mr. Johnson was called to be assistant at St. Matthias' Church, Westmount, last June, but declined. He also preached recently at St. George's Church.

WHAT THE GRADUATES ARE DOING

G. Gordon Gale, Sci. '04, who has been elected vice-president of the Canadian Electric Railway Association, after having been a member of the executive of the association for several years, was born at Quebec on October 9, 1882, and following graduation was assistant engineer at the Canadian Rubber Company's plant. Entering the service of the Hull Electric Company, he became superintendent of power in 1907, acting general superintendent in 1908, general superintendent in 1909, general manager in 1914, and in 1917 vice-president and general manager of the company. Mrs. Gale (*née* Miss Marion Masson) is a graduate of McGill in the class of '08.

Norman J. Lake, Sci. '18, is now plant engineer of the Partridge Rubber Co., Limited, Guelph, Ont.

Lieut.-Col. D. S. Tamblyn, O.B.E., D.S.O., Vet. '01, has been created a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold (Belgium); and Lieut-Col. W. Bovey, O.B.E., Arts '03, has received the Medaille de la Reconnaissance Française (3rd class) en bronze.

After having acted for some time as general manager of the British-American Nickel Corporation, with headquarters in Toronto, E. P. Mathewson, Sci. '85, is now a consulting metallurgist in New York City, with office at 42 Broadway. Mr. Mathewson is one of the leading metallurgists of America and to his work in charge of the metallurgical plant of the Anaconda Copper Co., can be attributed much of the success of that company's operations in Montana.

Dr. J. J. O'Neill, Sci. '09, and A. O. Hayes, Sci. '08, have severed their connection with the Geological Survey at Ottawa to join the engineering staff of S. Pearson & Son, Limited, proprietors of oil concessions all over the world. For the present they are making their headquarters at Menlo Park, Cal.

The death took place at the home of her son, on January 3, of Mrs. Sarah E. Newcombe, aged 80, widow of James Newcombe, Vancouver, B.C., and mother of Dr. W. E. Newcombe, Med. '01, of North Vancouver, B.C.

Major R. A. Spencer, M.C. and bar, Sci. '14, has assumed the Chair of Civil Engineering at Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., following his return from extended service overseas. After demobilization, Major Spencer, who was with the Canadian Engineers for four years, studied at King's College, London, and also took a course at the London School of Economics.

Dr. C. A. Forbes, Med. '13, who sat in the last Newfoundland House of Assembly for Bonavista, was defeated at the recent general election.

Ira Dilworth, Arts '15, who graduated from McGill with first class honours in English and French, has been awarded the Austin Scholarship at Harvard University, which he recently entered for post-graduate work.

Maxwell Singer, Law '18, has been sworn in as an attorney of the Province of New Brunswick. His home is in Sussex, N.B.

To fill the newly-created post of educational director of the Northern Electric Co., W. F. McKnight, Sci. '09, previously wire and cable sales engineer of the Company at Toronto, has been transferred to the head office at Montreal. Mr. McKnight was formerly with the Canadian General Electric Co. at Peterboro, Ont., and hails from Douglastown, N.B.

Elrid G. Young, M.A., Arts '16, who displayed ability of high order in chemical investigations conducted at the University under Dr. Harding, is now pursuing research studies in biological chemistry at Cambridge University under Prof. Gowland Hopkins. He holds a travelling scholarship of the value of $1,500 established by the Honorary Advisory Council for Research in memory of the late Sir William Ramsay. Mr. Young was a demonstrator in chemistry at McGill before being awarded the scholarship.

Otto W. Herzberg, M.A., Arts '17, who has been a demonstrator in the Department of Chemistry at the University, is now connected with the research laboratory of the Shawinigan Power Company.

Recently in Guelph, Ont., the death took place of Mrs. William C. McLaren, mother of Dr. D. C. McLaren, Arts '78, Med. '80, of Ottawa.

Colonel H. W. Blaylock, Law '03, of the Canadian Red Cross Society, has been created an Officer of the Legion of Honour, France, and Colonel C. F. Martin, Arts '88, Med. '92, a Commander of the Military Order of Avis, Portugal.

Dr. Egerton L. Pope, Med. '00, has been admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians, England; and Captain H. H. Hepburn, Med. '10, has been admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

Dr. L. E. Chantal, Med. '18, of Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que., Dr. P. B. Belanger, Med. '15, of Ottawa, and Dr. Ross B. Taylor, Med. '18, of Cobalt, Ont., have been granted certificates of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Captain George K. Hannah, Arts '11, has been appointed supply and transport officer for the cavalry brigade of the Indian army with headquarters at Quetta. Capt. Hannah expects to have a six months' leave this year, in the course of which he will visit his family and friends in Canada.

A memorial window to Captain Thomas G. Beagley, Sci. '10, of the 14th Royal Montreal Regiment, killed in action at Amiens, on August 9, 1918, was dedicated in the Church of the Ascension, Montreal, on November 30.

The death occurred in Philadelphia, Pa., on December 1, of Mrs. G. F. Johnston, formerly of Westmount, mother of Norman D. Johnston, Arts '14, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Bristol, England; Morgan M. Johnston, Arts '15, and Charles Johnston, Arts '22.

Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, Arts '89, Med. '92, of the University of Philadelphia, has recently executed, for the Franklin Inn Club of that city, a bronze medal of the poet, Walt Whitman, in celebration of the Whitman Centenary year.

The death took place not long ago at Brondesburg, London, England, of Eleanor Elizabeth, widow of Rev. J. Lawson Forster, D.D., Law '81, formerly pastor of Calvary Church, Montreal.

Ben Bernstein, Law '18, junior member of the firm of Cohen & Bernstein, Montreal, has been awarded the Sir William Macdonald travelling scholarship, giving him one year's study at the Sorbonne, Paris. He won the Elizabeth Torrance gold medal on graduation.

On his return from overseas, Dr. R. A. Bowie, Med. '91, has resumed the duties of district medical officer of the Grand Trunk Railway at Brockville, Ont.

The class of Sci. '14, held a reunion dinner at the Place Viger Hotel on December 13, the guest of honor being "Harry" Grimsdale. Officers of the class for 1920 were elected as follows: R. E. Jamieson, president; J. S. Hall, vice-president; J. Charles Day, secretary-treasurer.

Rev. Sydenham Bagg Lindsay, Arts '08, has been inducted as rector of St. Mark's Church, Valleyfield, Que.

The death occurred at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on December 12th, of Mrs. Hector C. Macmillan, mother of Prof. Cyrus J. Macmillan, Arts '00, of the Department of English, McGill University.

Dr. W. E. Throop, Arts '17, Med. '19, has entered into practice at Frankville, Ont.

Major L. C. Goodeve, D.S.O., Croix de Guerre, Sci. '11, has received the signal honor of being chosen to take a staff course by the Imperial Government. He is now in residence at the Royal Staff College, Camberly. Major Goodeve was brigade major of the 4th Canadian Divisional Artillery.

Dr. T. A. Malloch, Med. '13, has been appointed to one of the Best memorial fellowships for medical research.

J. E. P. Peters, who died in St. John's, Newfoundland, on December 21st, was the father of Dr. C. A. Peters, Med. '98, of Montreal.

Brigadier-General John M. Ross, D.S.O., C.M.G., past student, has been appointed officer commanding the British Columbia Military Hospital, with headquarters at Victoria. He enlisted in 1915 as a major.

In St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, P.E.I., on January 4th, a tablet was unveiled in memory of Hugh C. Warburton, Arts '11, a Rhodes scholar, who had been in the service of the British Government in Rhodesia and who had seen service against the Germans in Kamerun. He was drowned when returning to Siberia after a furlough, his ship being torpedoed.

The death took place on January 5th, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, of Marie Alice, wife of Eugene Lafleur, K.C., Arts '77, Law '80.

Major H. P. Stanley, D.S.O., Sci. '14, inspector of agencies in the Province of Quebec, of the Royal Insurance Co., Limited, has been transferred to Winnipeg, to undertake similar work for the Company.

W. P. Hughes, Arts '12, has resigned from the secretaryship of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to engage in business for himself in the same city as an importer and exporter. Mr. Hughes has been secretary of the Montreal branch of the C.M.A. for the last three years and previously was on the staff of the *Montreal Daily Mail*.

Commander J. K. L. Ross, Sci. '97, has joined the board of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada. He has retired from the board of the Dominion Steel Corporation.

Mrs. Janet Ferguson, mother of J. M. Ferguson, K.C., Law '88, died at her home in Westmount, on January 9th.

Rev. A. D. M. MacKenzie, M.A., B.D., Arts '04, pastor of St. Luke's Presbyterian Church, Montreal, has received a call to the pastorate of St. John's Church, Vancouver, B.C.

The death took place in Montreal on January 14th of Jessie Young Gilmour, wife of E. Goff Penny and mother of Arthur G. Penny, Arts '08.

Colonel W. B. Anderson, C.M.G., Sci. '98, has been appointed general staff officer, Military District No. 6, with headquarters at Halifax, N.S.

Hon. Senator A. C. P. Landry, who died at Quebec on December 20th, was the father of Brigadier-General J. P. Landry, Law '95, officer commanding the Quebec military district.

Frank L. West, Sci. '16, who served with the Canadian Engineers, latterly as a captain, has been appointed professor of engineering at the University of Mount Allison, Sackville, N.B. Prof. West, who was graduated from Mount Allison with the class of Arts '12, and whose home is at Cole's Island, N.B., worked for some time with the Department of Mines on the investigation of peat bogs, and later was a testing engineer with the Imperial Munitions Board. Since being demobilized, he has been with the Canadian National Railways on maintenance and construction.

In appreciation of the services which he has rendered the Congregationalists of Canada, Rev. Dr. W. H. Warriner, Arts '77, acting principal of the Congregational College of Canada, was on January 13th presented by the Governors of the College with an illuminated address, the presentation being made by W. D. Lighthall, K.C., Arts '79, Law '81.

Major and Acting Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, M.C., Sci. '94, of the Quebec Regiment, has been created a Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, for services in connection with military operations in France and Flanders.

The death took place in Toronto on November 25th of Sophie Henderson, widow of Rev. Dr. W. J. Crothers, Arts '72.

The Geographic Board of Canada has named a mount on the Red Deer river, Alberta, Mount McConnell, after R. G. McConnell, Arts '79, who was assistant to Dr. G. M. Dawson, in 1882 and later Deputy Minister of the Department of Mines. Another mount on Fording river, British

Columbia, has been designated Mount Turnbull, after J. M. Turnbull, Sci. '97, Professor of Mining, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

The president of the Noiseless Typewriter Company, the product of which is being marketed with success in the United States and in foreign countries, is Charles W. Colby, Ph.D., Arts '87, late Professor of History at McGill. Dr. Colby's father, the late Hon. C. C. Colby, P.C., was interested in the Empire Typewriter Company, Montreal, and conceived the desirability of perfecting a noiseless typewriter. For nearly 16 years the machine has been in process of development and only within the last two or three years has a commercially successful model been evolved.

Rennie O. McMurtry, Arts '05, Law '08, and Mrs. McMurtry have left Montreal to reside in Barcelona, Spain.

Herbert P. Thomas, Sci. '06, has resigned the position of electrical superintendent at Nelson, B.C., and will return to Australia.

Dr. A. MacKenzie Forbes, Med. '98, president of the Montreal Branch of the G.W.V.A., has been elected president of the newly-formed Quebec provincial command of the same organization.

Dr. A. E. Lundon, Med. '14, has assumed direction of the Military Hospital at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., which has come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

Dr. Isaac B. Curtis, Med. '90, has temporarily retired from practice at Hartland, N.B., and his place there has been taken by Dr. L. deC. MacIntosh, Med. '04, who has latterly been at Fort Fairfield, Me.

Mrs. William Gourlay, mother of Dr. Harry B. Gourlay, Med. '06, of Vancouver, B.C., died recently in the Township of Huntley, Ont.

The mother of Dr. Joseph Kaufmann, Med. '08, Mrs. Miriam Kahal Kaufmann, died in Montreal, on January 18. She was a native of Rumania.

F. Baylis Brown, Sci. '03, of Montreal, and B. S. McKenzie, Sci. '01, of Winnipeg, have been elected directors of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

The Opthalmalogical Society of Chicago recently gave a reception and banquet to Dr. Casey A. Wood, Med. '06, at the Hotel La Salle. Dr. Wood is leaving Chicago for California.

Lieut.-Col. Robert Innes, Agr. '11, director of agricultural instruction under the Soldiers' Settlement Board, suffered injuries to his back and right arm in the railroad wreck at Corbeil, Ont., in January.

Rev. Dr. E. I. Rexford, Arts '76, principal of the Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, has been elected vice-president of the Religious Educational Council of Canada.

George H. A. Montgomery, K.C., Law '97, who was associated with the formation of the Laurentide Company, Limited, as legal advisor, has been elected a director of the Company.

Rev. Canon J. M. Almond, C.M.G., past student, has been elected president of the Montreal Branch of the Army and Navy Veterans' Association.

Captain E. Russell Paterson, Arts '09, has been appointed to the newly-created office of secretary for the Montreal district of the Boy Scouts' Association. Capt. Paterson was previously provincial secretary of the Association and has also been prominent in Y.M.C.A. work. After service at the front with the 1st Canadian Heavy Battery, he was invalided to England, where he became instructor in the Canadian School of Gunnery at Witley Camp.

The Military Cross has been bestowed upon Major George Northwood, past student, late of the 8th Canadian Battalion, who rendered valuable service while a prisoner in Germany and while interned in Holland.

Lieut.-Col. J. J. Creelman, D.S.O., Law '07, has been elected president of the Montreal branch of the G.W.V.A., and E. Stuart McDougall, Arts '07, Law '13, a member of the executive committee.

At Brownsburg, Que., on February 2nd, the death took place of Alice Ethel Campbell, wife of Dr. Simon Bothwell Fraser, Med. '07.

John E. C. Elliott, Law '19, and J. Noel Beauchamp, Law '16, have entered into partnership at Hull, Que.

Dr. W. W. Hoare, who died in Walkerville, Ont., was the father of Dr. Charles W. Hoare, Med. '88, ex-Mayor of Walkerville.

E. F. Newcombe, Arts '11, Law '13, of Ottawa, has been called to the bar of Ontario.

Lieut.-Col. K. M. Perry, D.S.O., Arts '06, Sci. '08, graduated from the Imperial Staff College, Camberley.

J. H. Aggiman, Sci. '17, of the Ha Ha Bay Sulphite Company, has left for a four months' trip to Europe.

Lieut. R. R. Huestis, Agr. '14, is taking a post-graduate course in genetics and bacteriology at the University of California. Lieut. Huestis enlisted in the C.A.V.C. in the fall of 1914 as a trooper; received his commission on the field, and was at the close of the war attached to the 116th Battalion as transport officer.

John A. Lane, Med. '77, of Syracuse, N.Y., has recently been chosen by the Pension Commissioners of Canada to be Canadian pension examining surgeon for Syracuse District of New York State.

William R. Morse, Med. '02, has been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Union University, Chengtu, West China.

Abraham A. Robach, Arts '12, professor of psychology at Northeastern College and holding a special professorship at Simmons College, is also connected with the Department of Psychology at Harvard University and Radcliffe College. After leaving Princeton, where he had been staying as a travelling fellow from Harvard, Mr. Robach received his Ph.D. degree from Harvard in 1917.

Dr. R. F. Ruttan, Med. '84, president of the Royal Society of Canada and professor of chemistry at McGill University, has been appointed a member of the Biological Board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Prof. G. J. Adami, who was recently appointed to the Chancellorship of the University of Liverpool.

Col. J. J. Creelman, Law '07, has been chosen to succeed Dr. A. McKenzie Forbes, Med. '98, as president of the Montreal Branch of the Great War Veterans' Association.

J. E. Mitchell, Arts '01, Med. '03, has been appointed medical superintendent of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals at Hong Kong, China.

E. Peel Stevenson, Sci. '14, has returned to England from South Russia, where he was a member of the British Military Mission. Mr. Stevenson contracted malaria in Mesopotamia and has found it necessary to undergo treatment for this malady. Mr. Stevenson expects to engage in contracting work in London, England.

James Rogers, railroad contractor, father of Dr. J. T. Rogers, Med. '04, of Montreal, died in that city on February, 2nd.

Ethel Bernice Nelson, wife of Dr. W. Ernest Nelson, Med. '03, died at her residence in Westmount, on February 12th.

Dr. I. J. Yeo, Med. '08, has been re-elected a councillor for Charlottetown, P.E.I.

G. H. Blanchet, Sci. '08, of Ottawa, has been elected vice-president of the Dominion Land Surveyors' Association.

Dr. Aubrey T. Mussen, Med. '00, who has been medical officer in charge of the neurological centre, Ste. Anne de Bellevue Military Hospital, has taken up practice in Baltimore, Md., where he will practise as consultant in neurology. Dr. Mussen will also resume his research work at the Phipps clinic as associate in experimental neurology. He has recently been appointed neuro-pathologist to the Johns Hopkins Hospital and assistant in clinical neurology.

MEDICALS, ATTENTION !

THE Montreal General and Royal Victoria Hospitals desire to increase the facilities offered to visiting graduates and to enable them to select more readily the line of work they wish to see for longer or shorter periods. Visitors to the various clinics are always welcome, and the members of the staffs of both hospitals wish to render such visits pleasant and profitable.

In order that the visiting medical men may be brought promptly into touch with the members of the Attending Staffs and be furnished with details regarding hours of clinics, a register has been opened at both hospitals asking for the following information:

(1) Name
(2) Graduating year
(3) Home address
(4) Montreal address
(5) Particulars as to work which visitor wishes to follow.

Cards will then be furnished giving hours of clinics and names of Attending Staff on duty at the time.

ALUMNAE NOTES

1891 Elizabeth Hall has been elected chairman of the Alumnae Libraries' Committee.

1897 Laura Young has returned from a few weeks spent at Palm Beach and in yachting off the Coast of Florida.

1898 Muriel B. Carr has contributed to the University of Wisconsin Studies in Languages and Literature a paper entitled "Notes on a Middle English Scribe's Methods."

1900 Caroline Holman, who is spending the winter in Montreal, has been elected a representative from Prince Edward Island on the National Council of Education.

1903 Grace Wales has been awarded a research scholarship by the Council of Westfield College, University of London.

1904 Elizabeth Brooks (Mrs. A. S. Eve) has returned to Montreal after a three years' residence in England.

1905 May Idler is assistant editor of the *Teachers' Magazine* for the Teachers' Provincial Association.

1906 Katharine A. Cox has opened a private school for girls at Hayes, Kent, England.

1907 Mary Eaton is a nurse-in-training at the Royal Victoria Hospital.
Ethel James is president of the Suburban Teachers' Association, Montreal.

1908 Dora Bouchard (Mrs. D. Walter Munn) has gone to live in Kingston where her husband has accepted an appointment in the Department of Engineering, R.M.C.
Annie Smith (Mrs. Frank Lathe) is spending the winter in Montreal with her three children.
Arma Smillie has returned to Ottawa after spending a month in the South.
Marjorie Younger (Mrs. A. W. Wakefield) has gone to live in England.

1910 Edith Bennets (Mrs. Humphrey S. Grove) is now living at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Margaret Taylor has returned to Montreal after two years' absence in France.

1911 Edith Paterson has opened offices for the practice of law in Vancouver.

1912 Beatrice Hadrill, who is a graduate of the Montreal General Hospital, is in New York qualifying for a further nursing diploma.
Bernice McLaurin has entered the Training School for Nurses, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

1913 Margaret Morison is spending the winter in France as assistante in the Ecole Normale, St. Germain-en-Laye.

1914 Clara Fritz, who has been awarded a studentship by the Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is pursuing her researches at Toronto University.

1915 Annie Purdy, who obtained her medical degree at Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed interne at the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

1916 Margaret Cameron is spending the winter in Paris attending lectures at the Sabourne.

1917 Mary Currie is taking a Ph. D. course at Toronto University.
Bertha Drabkin has removed with her family to California.
Ella Duff is studying medicine at the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
May Newnham is assistant in the College Sévigné, 10 Rue de Condé, Odéon, Paris (VI).

(Continued on page 40)

DEATHS

BAKER—After an illness of two weeks' duration, of pneumonia, the death took place at his residence, 523 Lyon Street, Ottawa, on Christmas morning last, of Rev. Walter E. Baker, past student, pastor of the First Congregational Church, in that city. He was born in Brantford, Ont., 40 years ago and obtained his early education in Cobourg, whence he went to the Canada Congregational College, Montreal, and to McGill. His first charge was in Chebogue, N.S., following which he was stationed first at Cowansville, Que., and afterwards at Morrisville, Vt., going to Ottawa in 1916. The late Rev. Mr. Baker was a prominent Oddfellow and Freemason and had served as secretary of the Ottawa Ministerial Association. He was president of the Ottawa Sunday School Association and vice-president of the Ontario Provincial Society of Christian Endeavor, in both of which organizations he was a hard worker. His wife, one son and one daughter survive. Rev. Mr. Baker was buried in Beechwood cemetery, Ottawa.

BAKER — On Christmas Day, Hugh C. Baker, A.M.E.I.C., Sci. '95, who had gone to Arizona owing to poor health, died at the St. Luke's Home in Phoenix. The late Mr. Baker graduated in 1895 with the degree of B.Sc. from McGill, having taken his course in mechanical engineering. For ten years following his graduation he was engaged in various capacities with a number of mines in Ontario and British Columbia. Later he became engaged in railway engineering followed by building and construction.

The late Mr. Baker was born at Morrisburg, Ont., on June 4th, 1865. He leaves to mourn his loss his wife and three small children.

BALLERAY—Dr. George H. Balleray, past student, who had been engaged in the practice of medicine in Paterson, N.J., since 1869, died there on February 11, at the age of 72, after a long illness. Following studies in medicine at McGill, Dr. Balleray completed his course at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1869. In 1871 he was appointed physician, surgeon and gynaecologist to St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson; in 1876 he became surgeon and gynaecologist to the Paterson General Hospital and for 10 years he was surgeon to the Women's Hospital in Newark, N.J. Dr. Balleray was a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and of the British Gynaecological Society, a member of the American Medical Association and a permanent delegate to the New Jersey Medical Society. During his lifetime he was regarded as an authority on gynaecology and contributed many papers to medical publications.

BELL—Donald Alexander Smith Bell, Sci. '12, died on February 13th, at the home of his brother-in-law, Walter Douglas, New York City. Born in Ottawa, 30 years ago, he was a son of the late Dr. Robert Bell, F.R.S., Sci. '61, formerly chief geologist of the Geological Survey of Canada. After attending the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, he completed a course in engineering at McGill and afterwards was engaged in ranching near Portage la Prairie, Man. He had spent some time in Europe. Besides his mother, three sisters survive. Interment was made in Montreal.

DOWLER—Suicide, with no evidence to indicate the state of mind of the deceased, was the verdict of a coroner's jury in the case of Captain William Herbert Dowler, Med. '05, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, found dead in November last, behind a hayrick in Surrey, England. The deceased was 38 years of age and, prior to enlistment, practised near Ottawa. A London despatch, at the time of his death, said that he was in straightened financial circumstances and very proud, having refused monetary assistance.

DREHER—Frederick Charles William Dreher, Agr. '12, research assistant in horticulture at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, died in a hospital in that city, on January 8th, at the age of 30. Before the war, Mr. Dreher was employed on the staff at the Farm and in 1914 immediately enlisted as a gunner in the 24th Battery, C.F.A. He was wounded and was recommended for bravery, being promoted to a commission early in 1918 and being attached to the 8th Battery, C.F.A. In September, 1919, he returned to Canada and resumed his duties at the Experimental Farm. Besides his parents, who reside at Massagne sur Lugano, Switzerland, he is survived by his wife and one small daughter. Burial was made in Beechwood cemetery, Ottawa.

DUFF — The death occurred on February 23rd last in Montreal of William Archibald Duff, Sci. '94, eldest son of J. M. M. Duff, of that city. Mr. Duff was born in Montreal 46 years ago, and was educated at the High School where he was medalist in 1890. In 1894 he was graduated in science from McGill University, and was, for the following two or three years, a lecturer in the science faculty. He then took up post-graduate work at Columbia University, New York, where he received his M.Sc. degree in 1898. He then went to Ottawa to the Ottawa Carbide Company, where he was engaged in their electro-chemistry department, staying there for three or four years.

From Ottawa he went to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. at Pittsburgh, where he remained for a similar period, coming to Montreal in 1903 when the Canadian Westinghouse Company was formed, and opened a Montreal office in which he assumed the position of assistant manager. In 1907 he went to Winnipeg in charge of the office there, and remained until some months ago, when he resigned on account of ill health.

He is survived by his father, J. M. M. Duff, of Montreal; two brothers, A. Huntly Duff, K.C., of Montreal, and M. McD. Duff, of the C.P.R., and two sisters, Miss Gwen Duff and Mrs. Alfred Burt, both of Edmonton.

MACINTOSH—Dr. Robert MacIntosh, Med. '63, who died at Newcastle, Ont., where he had practised for many years, on January 23rd, at the age of 73, was one of the oldest graduates of the University.

MATHESON—On December 8th, the death took place at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Chapman Brown, 386 Bloor Street West, Toronto, of Rev. James Matheson, past student. Rev. Mr. Matheson was born in Scotland in 1838 and attended Edinburgh University before coming to Canada, where he pursued further studies at McGill. Ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Church in 1864, he held a number of pastorates in Ontario, including several in Toronto, and was also, before retiring some years ago, widely known as an evangelist. One daughter survives.

MOLSON—After devoting almost his whole life to medicine, the death took place at his home, 384 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, on January 4th, of Dr. William Alexander Molson, Med. '74, one of the best known of Montreal's medical men. Dr. Molson was born in Montreal, on August 27th, 1852, the son of the late John Molson, of Belmont Hall, and the grandson of Hon. John Molson, one of the pioneers of the industrial, shipping and financial life of Montreal and the founder of the Molsons Bank. After attending the Montreal High School, Dr. Molson entered McGill, where he was a classmate of the late Sir William Osler, Bart., and after graduation followed the course prescribed by the Royal College of Surgeons, Lon-

don. Later he served one year in the St. Thomas Hospital, London, completing his studies in Vienna and Edinburgh. Returning to Montreal in 1877, he entered into practice at the same time joining the staff of the General Hospital, of which he was at the time of death senior physician, and also devoting a great deal of his time to charitable work in fulfillment, it is said, of a promise given to his mother on her death-bed that as a physician, he would never forget the wants of the poor and the friendless. Dr. Molson was known as a lover of horseflesh and kept a fine stable of driving horses. He belonged to the Mount Royal, St. James's, Montreal Hunt and Forest and Stream Clubs, was fond of outdoor sports and was a great traveller. In 1877, he was married to Miss Esther Shepherd, daughter of the late R. W. Shepherd. She predeceased him and one son and one daughter survive.

MORROW—Death overtook Dr. William Stairs Morrow, Med. '91, assistant professor of physiology in the Faculty of Medicine, very suddenly on February 8th, when he collapsed while about to mount the stairs at his home, 157 Hutchison Street, Montreal, and died within a few moments. Dr. Morrow was prominent in Montreal medical circles, having practised in that city almost from the time of graduation. Particularly was he well known as a specialist in diseases of the heart. Born in Halifax, N.S., on December 25th, 1869, he was a son of the late James B. Morrow, of S. Cunard & Co. His maternal grandfather was Rev. Dr. Matthew Richey, a famous preacher and at one time president of the Methodist Conference. After attending the Halifax High School, Dr. Morrow proceeded to Upper Canada College, Toronto, and later to Murchiston College, Edinburgh, whence he returned to Canada to enter upon a course in medicine at McGill. Following graduation in 1891, he undertook post-graduate studies at Breslau, then entering into practice in Montreal. Since 1892, he had been a member of the teaching staff of the Faculty of Medicine, for the last few years as assistant professor of physiology. He was the author of numerous contributions to journals and reference books, particularly of articles dealing with arterial and venous pulse and irregular heart action. He was a member of the University Club. His wife, formerly Miss Clare Sullivan, of Montreal, survives with three children, one of them an infant.

PARADIS—After a long illness, the death took place on February 10th, at his residence, 13 Christopher Columbus Street, Montreal, of Paul Paradis, Sci. '97, engineer of the Montreal Tramways Commission. Mr. Paradis was 46 years of age and a son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Paradis, St. Johns, Que. For many years he held important engineering posts under the Government in the Canadian West, particularly in the region of Calgary, where he did considerable prospecting and research. His wife and eight children survive. Interment was made at St. Johns.

RAYMOND—After having undergone an operation at Rochester, Minn., Dr. Alfred Raymond, Med. '86, one of the leading surgeons of Seattle, Wash., died at the Mayo Brothers' Hospital in the former city on December 3rd, aged 60. Born on Shiek's Island, Ont., Dr. Raymond first practised in Iowa, leaving in 1888 to take up post-graduate work in London, Vienna and Berlin. In 1891, he definitely located in Seattle, where he had become known as an extremely clever surgeon and as a leader in artistic and intellectual circles. Besides being a recognized master in his profession, he was a man of literary attainment and gave to Seattle, in addition, good measure of unselfish and unostentatious public service. Dr. Raymond was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and at the time of his death was chief of brain surgery at the Seattle General Hospital and consultant in brain surgery at the King County Hospital. He was a member of the Archaeological Society of the Northwest, of the National Geographic Society and of the Washington State Art Association. He valued membership in the Monday Club, an exclusive organization of men of literary bent, and also held membership in the Arctic Club and the Rainier Club. At one time he was president of the King County Medical Society. His wife and one daughter survive. Burial was in Seattle.

RICHARDSON—After a long illness, the death took place at Brockville, Ont., on February 15th, of Rev. Dr. Peter L. Richardson, Arts '90, pastor of the Methodist Church there and formerly a member of the teaching staff of the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal. Born at Ulverton, Que., in 1865, he was a son of the late Rev. James E. Richardson. He attended the Cobourg Collegiate Institute and the Stanstead Wesleyan College before entering McGill, from which he received the degree of B.A., in 1890. In 1893, he was granted the degree of B.D. by the Wesleyan Theological College, the staff of which, after a brief period in pastoral work, he joined as professor of classics and history and as registrar. In 1897 he became pastor of Sherbrooke Street, Montreal, going in 1902 to Sherbrooke, Que., and in 1906 to McLeod Street Church, Ottawa. In 1908 he was appointed Douglas professor of theology at the Wesleyan Theological College, re-entering pastoral work in 1915 and being stationed at St. Lambert. In the following year he went to Brockville, as pastor of Wall Street Church, where he was much admired because of his efforts on behalf of all public ventures leading towards the welfare of the community and its people. In 1915 he was granted the degree of D.D. by the Wesleyan Theological College and in 1916 was elected president of the Montreal Methodist Conference. He was also at one time chairman of the Ottawa district and, throughout, was a most devoted member of the Conference. His wife, five sons and one daughter survive. Burial will be made in the spring at Kingston, Ont.

ROBILLARD—The death is reported in Seattle, Wash., of Dr. Adolphe Robillard, Med. '60, formerly of Ottawa, of which city he was for many years Medical Officer of Health. Dr. Robillard was 84 years of age and was one of the old guard of McGill men, whose ranks are fast being depleted. Some years ago, on the advice of his friend, the late Sir James A. Grant, K.C.M.G., Med. '54, Dr. Robillard moved to the Pacific Coast. "Tell Sir James," he said, to a friend some weeks ago; "that I am still alive." The message was delivered to Sir James only a few days before the latter's death. "Tell him for me when you write," replied Sir James, "that I hope he will live forever." It was this message of Sir James that never reached Dr. Robillard. And now Sir James himself is gone.

ROBINSON—Graduates of later years learned with much regret of the death on January 20th, of Eric Lindsay Robinson, Arts '17, who was, at the time of being taken ill, pursuing a double course in Arts and Medicine at the University. Born at Clarenceville, Que., on August 3rd, 1894, he was the son of Venerable Archdeacon and Mrs. Robinson, 449 University street, Montreal, to which city he removed when a child. After passing through the Montreal High School, he entered McGill with the class of Arts '16, being compelled to withdraw for one year owing to illness. His course in Arts he completed with the class of '17. In his junior year he acted as a member of the editorial staff of *McGill Daily* and was also treasurer of the Eastern Townships Club, in both of which organizations he took a deep interest and was an untiring worker. The funeral took place at Rawdon, Que., on January 22nd.

STEVENS—One of the oldest living graduates of the University, Dr. Alexander Duff Stevens, Med. '57, passed away in the General Hospital, Sweetsburg, Que., on November 22nd. He had been in practice at Dunham, Que., and vicinity for many years, was a Master of Arts of the University of Vermont, and a Doctor of Medicine of Castleton Medical College and of Bishop's College University, Lennoxville. Interment was made at Dunham.

STEVENSON—One of the best known Assyriologists of the United States was lost to the scholastic world when Rev. James Henry Stevenson, D.D., Ph. D., Arts '89, passed away, of meningitis, at his home on the campus of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., on December 20. Dr. Stevenson had been for 25 years professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis at that University. Born in the county of Peterboro, Ont., in 1860, he received his preliminary education at the Peterboro Collegiate Institute. He graduated in Arts at McGill taking high honors in Greek, Mental and Moral Philosophy and in Hebrew. In 1890, he received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from the Montreal Wesleyan Theological College (which conferred the degree of D.D. upon him in 1910) and took post-graduate studies at Chicago and Berlin, from the former of which he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1897. Ordained to the Methodist ministry in 1889, he held pastorates until 1892, when he was appointed to the chair of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis at Vanderbilt. This post he held until death, being at the same time a member of the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1896, 1899 and again in 1902, Dr. Stevenson studied at the British Museum, copying Assyrian contract tables. The results of these labors he published in a number of works which he gave to the public, as well as in various contributions to literary and scientific magazines. His wife, who survives with one son, is the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Alex. Sutherland, secretary of missions for Canadian Methodism.

VINCENT — In the death of Irving O. Vincent, Arts '07, on February 23rd last, education in general in the province of Quebec lost a strong advocate. Though yet a young man, being only 35 years of age, he had already taken a prominent part in educational movements in the province and, as principal of Edward VII School in Montreal, had the care of over 1,500 pupils and had passed through his hands thousands of others.

Mr. Vincent, who died at his home at 301 Hampton Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, of pneumonia, after a fortnight's illness, is survived by his widow, *née* Dora Brown, Arts '09, daughter of Mr. W. Godbee Brown, and an infant daughter of eight months.

Mr. Vincent was born at St. Armand, near Frelighsburg, in the Eastern Townships. He was educated first at the Frelighsburg Model School, later at Stanstead Academy and then at McGill University, graduating from Arts in 1907. From 1907 until 1912 he taught in the Eastern Townships, first at Sherbrooke and then at Cookshire, and in 1912 was appointed principal of the Edward VII School, just completed, by the Montreal Protestant Board, a position he held until his death.

He was a keen advocate of compulsory education and studied the subject much, and was considered an authority on truancy and, consistently by pen and voice, advocated a truancy law. He was convener of the committee which drew up a report to the Committee of Public Instruction in favour of compulsory education. He was also an active member of the executive of the Provincial Protestant Teachers' Association.

THEIR BRAVERY RECOGNIZED

CITATIONS recently published in the London *Gazette* of deeds which won the Military Cross or Bars to that decoration for different McGill men at the close of the war give an insight into the value of the services which they were permitted to render. Some of the citations are as follows:

SECOND BAR TO MILITARY CROSS

Captain Frederick James O'Leary, M.C., Sci. '11, 1st Brigade Canadian Engineers: "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the operations on the Sensee Canal from the 16th to 22nd October, 1918, when, by his untiring efforts and daring reconnaissances, he enabled the bridging work to be successfully carried out, and made it possible for the Field Artillery to cross the canal in time to support the advancing infantry. The whole success of the advance was due to his total disregard of personal danger, bold initiative and prompt action."

BAR TO MILITARY CROSS

Captain William Arthur Grafftey, M.C., Sci. '14, 42nd Battalion R.H.C.: "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Mons on 10th/11th November, 1918. This officer led his company (the first to penetrate Mons) with dash and initiative, personally reconnoitring ahead under heavy shell fire. He succeeded in surrounding two machine-gun posts, and, working his way through the city, cut off three other posts which were holding up the advance on the right."

MILITARY CROSS

Lieut. Norman Burke Allen, Arts '17, 20th Battalion: "For conspicuous gallantry, south-east of Mons, 10th November, 1918, when he led his company with great skill to the capture of Saint Symphorien, after which he established outposts beyond. Later, he successfully attacked an enemy patrol of 25 men, killing five and capturing four. He himself personally captured the N.C.O. in charge."

Lieut. Harry Chandler Beatty, Arts '15, 20th Battery C.F.A.: "For great gallantry and devotion to duty on the night of October 29, 1918, near Maing. As officer in charge of an ammunition convoy he successfully got forward his ammunition to battle positions despite heavy shelling, causing casualties to men and horses. He showed great coolness and ability."

Lieut. John Alexander Ferguson, Sci. '17, 1st Battalion Canadian Engineers: "For conspicuous gallantry and energy on 1st November 1918, in charge of the construction of two heavy bridges over the Canal de L'Escaut, near Valenciennes. Early in the afternoon he went forward under heavy shell and machine-gun fire and made a careful reconnaissance of the two destroyed bridges. Although severely shelled throughout the day he handled his men admirably, getting the bridges constructed in very rapid time."

Lieut. Joseph James Harold, Arts '16, 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles Battalion: "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty from 5th to 9th November, 1918, near St. Aybert and Thivencelle. He showed initiative and daring throughout the operations, especially in penetrating and clearing the two villages, at the head of a patrol. This assisted the advance of the troops on the left. His leadership inspired his men."

Lieut. Arthur Reginald Montgomery, M.M., past student, 5th Canadian Divisional Trench Mortar Brigade: "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in action from 1st/6th November, 1918, at La Sentinelle. He fought his mortars with the greatest skill and determination, in spite of heavy enemy barrages, and materially assisted in the capture of three towns. His energy and cheerfulness never failed, and were the greatest inspiration and example to the men of his command."

Lieut. William Pringle Seath, Sci. '16, 20th Battery C.F.A.: "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in the operations of 1st November, 1918, culminating in the capture of Valenciennes. He was on patrol picking out advanced battery positions, and though early in the day his arm was broken, he continued under heavy fire staking out gun positions. After ascertaining the latest infantry progress he returned to report, and was ordered to the dressing station, but as soon as his arm was put in splints he came back and took charge of the teams until finally ordered away by his company officer."

Lieut. Whitham Taylor-Bailey, Sci. '16, 3rd Battalion Canadian Engineers: "For gallantry and devotion to duty in throwiig two pontoon bridges across the Escaut Canal and the Viel-Escaut, west of Valenciennes, 2nd November, 1918. Though forced by shell fire on three or four occasions to abandon work, the work was successfully completed in quick time. This was owing to his coolness and fine example of energy under fire."

MARRIAGES

BAKER—Captain Massy Baker, Sci. '13, son of the late Charles C. M. Baker and of Mrs. Baker, Lismascus, Bansha County, Ireland, was married in St. John's Church, Ottawa, on January 15th, to Miss Mildred F. Lambe, daughter of the late Lawrence M. Lambe, F.R.S.C., and of Mrs. Lambe, Ottawa.

BLAIR—Nellie May Grimes, Arts '14, was recently married to Mr. Roy Blair, Arts '14. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. F. S. McKenzie, also of Arts 1914.

BREMNER—The marriage took place in Stanley Presbyterian Church, Westmount, on December 11th, of Mary Beatrice (Mame), daughter of Mrs. William Macdonald, to Douglas Bremner, Sci. '15, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. M. Bremner.

COCKFIELD—The marriage took place at 149 Fourth avenue, Ottawa, on November 15, 1919, of Miss Ouida Ethel Davis, daughter of Mrs. Albert A. Davis, Ottawa, to William Egbert Cockfield, Ph.D., Arts '13, son of H. M. Cockfield, Arts '82, of Montreal.

DONNELLY—The marriage took place in Montreal in January, of Dr. Francis J. Donnelly, Med. '18, and Edith Derling, daughter of James Paterson, of St. John, N.B.

EBERTS—The marriage was solemnized in San Francisco, on November 20th, 1919, of Dr. Edward Melchior Eberts, Med. '97, and Mrs. G. L. Foss, both of Montreal.

GRAY—In Calgary, Alberta, on December 17, the marriage took place of Miss Annie R. McPherson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. McPherson, of Port Daniel, Que., to Dr. E. Herbert Gray, Arts '06, Med. '11, of Hedley, B.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Gray, of Montreal West.

HALL—At Kamloops, B.C., on December 27th, the marriage took place of Miss Ruby E. Taylor and Major Norman McLeod Hall, Sci. '07, of the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and son of Mrs. J. C. Hall, Cornwall, Ont.

LELACHEUR—The marriage took place in New York City, on November 22nd, of Miss Margaret McFarlane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. McFarlane, Fredericton, N.B., to Garnet Lelacheur, Agr. '13, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

LINDSAY—Captain C. C. Lindsay, M.C., Croix de Guerre (Belgium), Sci. '15, late of the Royal Engineers and son of Lieut.-Col. Crawford Lindsay, was married in the new St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on January 5th, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Hearn, of Quebec.

LOCHHEAD—An interesting war romance culminated in the marriage at Fredericton, N.B., on December 2nd, of Miss Louise Van Wart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Van Wart, of that city, and Dr. Allan Grant Lochhead, Arts '11, son of Prof. William Lochhead, of Macdonald College, Que. Both were students in Germany when war was declared, Miss Van Wart being able to escape and Dr. Lochhead being interned at Ruhleben.

MACHAFFIE—The marriage of Muriel Evans, daughter of Dr. T. B. Davies, Med. '84 and Mrs. Davies, Hull, Que., to Dr. Lloyd Phillips MacHaffie, Med. '12, of Ottawa, was solemnized at Wrightville, Que., on December 29th.

McMURTRY—The marriage took place in the sacristy of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, on January 10th, of Miss Muriel Hart, daughter of the late Frank J. Hart, and of Mrs. Hart, 66 Victoria avenue, to Rennie O. McMurtry, Arts '05, Law '08, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. McMurtry, Montreal.

NEILSON—The marriage of Miss Hazel Jean Allan, daughter of Mrs. John Allan, Montreal, to Stanley A. Neilson, Sci. '16, took place on January 28th, at the home of the bride's mother, Grosvenor Apartments, Montreal.

SKEETE—Dr. Harold Edward Skeete, Med. '18, of Barbadoes, B.W.I., was married in the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, on December 13th, to Miss Dorothy Newman, daughter of the late R. L. Newman, and of Mrs. Newman, Montreal.

STEWART—Dr. Clarence James Stewart, Arts '14, Med. '18, of Montreal, was married at Grace Church, Montreal, to Olga Phyllis, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Archibald, 2 Amesbury avenue, Montreal.

BIRTHS

DEMUTH—At Ealing, England, on November 2nd, to Major Otto Demuth, M.C., Med. '15, and Mrs. Demuth, a daughter.

McCRIMMON—At the Private Patients' Pavilion, Toronto General Hospital, on January 26th, to Major K. H. McCrimmon, Arts '13, and Mrs. McCrimmon, a son.

MALCOLM—At 295 Querbes avenue, Outremont, on December 4th, to Dr. R. B. Malcolm, Med. '10, and Mrs. Malcolm, a son.

MORROW—At the Women's Hospital, Montreal, on January 28th, to the wife of the late Dr. W. S. Morrow, Med. '91, a son.

SCOTT—At the Montreal Maternity Hospital, on January 2nd, to W. B. Scott, Law '12, and Mrs. Scott, a son.

STOUGHTON—At Mount Vernon, N.Y., on November 27th, to Dr. Dwight H. Stoughton, Med. '17, and Mrs. Stoughton, a son, George Dwight Stoughton.

TAYLOR—At the Montreal Maternity Hospital, on November 15th, to Dr. Ross B. Taylor, Med. '18, and Mrs. Taylor, of Cobalt, Ont., a son.

TAYLOR—At the Montreal General Hospital, on January 12th, to Dr. S. W. Taylor, Med. '11, and Mrs. Taylor, a son.

TIPPETT—At Port Hope, Ont., on February 3rd, to Rev. R. S. Tippett, Arts '10, and Mrs. Tippett, a son.

What the Graduates Are Doing

(Continued from page 36)

1917 Letha Smith has returned to the Physics Department after a year spent in the University of Alberta as demonstrator, replacing a member of the staff serving overseas.

Enid Price has completed a thesis on "Changes in the Industrial Occupations of Women in the Environment of Montreal during the Period of the War 1914-18," which has been published by the Canadian Reconstruction Association.

Jennie Symons is taking courses in the departments of bacteriology, chemistry and botany, McGill University.

1918 Lois Fowler is taking a postgraduate course in classics at Columbia University.

1919 Elizabeth Abbott is taking a course in secretarial training in Montreal.

Leslie Cruikshank is attending a course in pschyciatry at the University of Toronto.

Helen Hague is spending the winter in England.

Louise Macdonald is holding the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association postgraduate scholarship in the Department of Economics, McGill University.

Ruth Rogers, who has been teaching at her home during the autumn, has now entered a training course in New York for Y.W.C.A. work.

THE COLLEGE WORLD OF SPORT

CIRCUMSTANCES force us to adopt with this issue the methods of the publishers of fiction magazines who leave their heroes in precarious situations in order to ensure the sale of future numbers chronicling further adventures. In other words we must go to press while the struggles for the hockey and basketball championships still continue—Varsity fighting desperately to overtake an early lead gained by McGill. The situation in both intercollegiate hockey and intercollegiate basketball is practically identical. McGill won the first two games in both sports, defeating Queens and Toronto in succession. Toronto also defeated Queens at both games in Toronto. McGill went to Kingston and again defeated the Queens organizations. On February 21st, McGill went to Toronto for the critical games. Victories for McGill would have meant championships irrespective of the result of the second encounters between Varsity and Queens to be played the following week. If Toronto won they still had to defeat the Queens teams in order to secure a tie with McGill. In both branches of sport Toronto managed to secure victory in the last few seconds of play and so kept in the running. Toronto won the hockey by seven to six after three overtime periods, and came out ahead in basketball by one point, scoring from a free throw forty-five seconds before the final whistle blew. It now remains for them to defeat Queens in Kingston and if they do so a play-off with McGill for the championships will take place. They should defeat Queens at basketball, but the Kingston hockey six is a strong one.

In other hockey leagues McGill teams are also doing well. The intermediate hockey team has gone through the season undefeated in the City League and is in the running for the highest honours. The senior hockey team has also played with marked success in the senior city league and is to play off with other leading teams for the title. The junior team has also been successful and is playing off for championship honours with some of the best aggregations in the district.

In basketball McGill has been prominent, having a team in the senior city league and teams in both sections of the intermediate organization. All are doing well.

The swimming championship was won by Varsity by a very narrow margin, but in water polo McGill easily won the first game of the home and home series and the championship seems in sight.

Members of the Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing club are busily training for the intercollegiate assault-at-arms which is scheduled for early in March. Toronto is reported to have a strong team and Queens always manages to supply worthy antagonists from her sturdy Presbyterian following.

Skiing has come to the front as an intercollegiate sport and we take pleasure in recording the visit of teams from American universities.

The comparatively new sport of indoor baseball has also quite a following, while old frequenters of the union will be glad to hear that the class of billiards played there has not deteriorated. Some forty players are in this year's tournament.

As we once heard of a Rhodes' scholar who qualified under the athletic requirements through skill in chess we also feel justified in recording under this head that a chess club is now flourishing at the University and that a tournament is in progress.

THE GAME IN TORONTO

FEBRUARY 21, 1920, will probably go down in intercollegiate history as the date of the hardest fought hockey contest ever witnessed in Toronto or for that matter in any other city. A victory for McGill meant that Toronto lost its last chance for the title of 1920 champions, and, playing on their own ice, the "blue and white" players put up a brilliant and successful fight to keep in the running. Time and again the score was tied and half-an-hour's over-time play was needed to settle the contest. Then, with two McGill players sitting in the penalty box and with big "Vee" Heney, the "red and white's" star defense man out of the game with a broken jaw, the result of a vicious cross-check, Wright of Toronto poked the puck past Clark for the winning goal. With only a minute to play, the two penalized men came back on the ice, having served their penalties, and McGill rushed desperately to even the score. Every man of the two teams, except the McGill goal-tender, was bunched around the Toronto net, but the home six stood firm an withstood the onslaught until the whistle blew, when the exhausted players were carried to the dressing rooms by their followers. Penalties lost the game for McGill, as once before when McGill was in the lead the officials banished two of our men and Toronto tied the score.

The Toronto rink is much larger than the one to which the McGill men are accustomed, and at first it looked like a runaway match for Varsity. The Toronto players showed greater speed and in the first period ran in three goals, and held McGill scoreless. In the second period McGill settled down and Behan scored twice for the "red and white." Toronto failed to tally. In the third period "Boo" Anderson put in two for McGill in rapid succession and the visitors went into the lead, but Toronto tied the score ten minutes later.

In the first overtime period the McGill supporters went crazy with excitement when Behan got his third goal; but their joy was shortly ended by Gouinlock netting the puck for Toronto. At the time two McGill men had been ruled off. In the second overtime period it was Toronto's turn to cheer when Olson put the home six in the lead after barely two minutes' play. Peverley evened matters up just before the period ended. In the last period, with a trifle over a minute to go, Wright scored the goal which won the game for Toronto. Behan and "Boo" Anderson had been penalized in turn and were occupying seats with the timekeepers at the time.

The McGill team was composed of Clark, Cully, Heney, Boo Anderson, Behan, and Peverley with Dineen and E. Anderson as substitutes. Heney will be unable to play again this year and his loss is serious as he has been the "star" of the season.

McGILL AT QUEENS

AS anticipated, McGill repeated against Queens in the return game on Kingston ice, duplicating the Montreal victory without great difficulty. It was an interesting match, but at all points of the game the "red-and-white" showed superiority to the tricolor. Four to two was the final score. A curious feature was that all four goals were scored for the winners by the defence men, Cully thrice finding the nets, while Heney contributed the fourth. Queens goaler played a good game and stopped many hot shots at close quarters from the McGill forwards; but the rushes of the McGill defence men proved too much for him.

Referee Marsh provided a little excitement, when some of the more ardent of the supporters of the home team insultingly questioned his decisions, by throwing the bell, which he was using in place of a whistle, at them. No damage was caused, although the game was temporarily suspended. In future it may be hoped arrangements at intercollegiate games will be such that any exhibitions of poor sportsmanship on the part of spectators can be dealt with without the officials feeling called upon to adopt such drastic tactics.

THE HOME GAMES

THE McGill senior hockey team justified the expectations of its most optimistic supporters by turning in two clean-cut victories over its old rivals, Queens and Toronto, in the first intercollegiate games of the season —incidentally the first for four years. Both games were played in Montreal at the new Mount Royal arena, the intercollegiate hockey schedule calling on McGill to play its first two games at home, and its last two on foreign ice. This was just the reverse of the football schedule under which McGill played the final games on its own stadium. Both games were won by the same score, namely three to one, the Kingston sextette being the first victims on January 24th and the "blue and white" aggregation from Toronto the second on January 31st. The games were splendid exhibitions of a great pastime and the spectators agreed that even the professional teams failed to supply more interesting contests. While both teams struggled hard the play was for the most part clean, the most regrettable incident being in the Toronto game when Carson of Toronto struck Clarke, the McGill goal tender, with his stick and failed to draw the punishment he merited. This player further distinguished himself later in the season in the game between Toronto and Queens by his rough tactics and particularly by a deliberate assault on one of the Queens players; and it would appear as if some steps are required if the atmosphere of good sportsmanship which has always marked intercollegiate athletics is to be maintained. Those in charge of the respective teams should take particular care to insist on their men "playing the game" and should be the first to bar offenders. An incident in the Queens game with Toronto, when an officer of one of the clubs grossly insulted the referee, makes it essential that a strong stand be taken so that such conduct will not be tolerated in future.

To return to the games it may be said that McGill won both of them by displaying the same qualities — condition, team work, and a clever use of substitutes. The McGill six proved very evenly balanced and worked well together, no one man playing a selfish game or trying to gather all the laurels for himself. In the Toronto game especially this feature was particularly noticeable. Toronto had a remarkably fast team, including some players who had quite unusual stick handling ability; but the red and white won out by more consistent, though less "showy," play.

In this game Cully and Heney gave a splendid exhibition of defense tactics, keeping the fast Toronto forwards well out and frequently forcing them to shoot from a distance. Clark in goal played a brilliant game and if anything had the edge on the Toronto guardian. The best exhibition of goal tending, however, was seen in the game with Queens, in which Taylor, the Kingston goaler, kept the score against his team down by making a number of almost miraculous stops and foiling some of McGill's best efforts. "Ted" Behan in both games proved to be the most dangerous man among the McGill forwards, his shooting being exceptionally good. Peverley worked tremendously, his back-checking being a feature of the play.

The McGill team was made up of — Goal: Clarke; Defence: Cully and Heney; Forwards: Behan, Peverley and R. B. Anderson; Substitutes: E. Anderson, Russell and Dineen.

INTERMEDIATE HOCKEY

The intermediate hockey team has been doing very well to date and leads the inter-city league in which it has contend with seven other aggregations. Not a game has been lost so far and the team bids fair to qualify to play off with sextettes from other cities for the Canadian championship. Shamrocks, Nationals, Griffintown and the First Presbyterians were easily defeated and M.A.A.A., All-Montreal and Westmount, the most formidable opponents, have also been vanquished in close contests. M.A.A.A. were beaten by five to four and Westmount by four to three, the ability of the McGill sextette to travel the full distance at top speed accounting for its success. The players deserve great credit for their work so far and it is hoped that they will capture further honours before our next issue goes to press.

INDOOR BASEBALL

GRADUATES belonging to the legal profession will be glad to hear that the law students have come to the front in at least one branch of athletics. Although many of McGill's most successful athletes have afterwards become lawyers their chief successes were attained when in the Arts Faculty, the work of the law school allowing little time for indulgence in sports. However this year the embryo lawyers found time to enter teams in the interclass indoor baseball league, a comparatively new sport which has of late become quite popular. The team representing second and third year law carried off the honours after some keen contests.

McGill has two teams, the "Reds" and the "Whites," entered in the inter-city indoor baseball league, where they are pitted against Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, Macdonald College, and teams from the military. It is yet too early to say how they will come out in the race for the championship. So far neither team has been very successful, but better results are hoped for, as more interest is now being displayed in the pastime.

BASKETBALL

THE senior basketball team made a great start in the race for intercollegiate honours by successively defeating the strong Queens and Toronto aggregations in the opening games of the series. Both games were played in the Montreal Y.M.C.A. gymnasium, the home of the McGill squad until such time as the University acquires a gymnasium of its own. The Queens game was played on January 24th and the Toronto match one week later. No great surprise was evinced by the victory over the tricolor as the Kingston team was reputed to be merely of average strength. The score of 28-22 about represented the play, the game being a clean, well-contested struggle throughout. McGill had the advantage through better team work, while Queens depended to a great extent on one man, Croal, whose playing was a feature of the game. He found the basket fourteen times in all, his penalty shooting being remarkably accurate. The McGill players gave him frequent opportunities by being too eager, and were penalized more frequently than their opponents.

The Toronto game proved the most exciting exhibition of basketball that has been seen on local floors. If there

was one championship that 'Varsity counted on carrying off this season, it was the basketball title. An exceptionally good team represents the "blue and white" this winter and even in Montreal it was anticipated that it would carry off the honours. The game was hard fought from start to finish; but when the final whistle blew, the "red and white" were in the lead by the narrow margin of one point.

The Toronto team outweighed McGill by an average of over ten pounds per man; but the McGill boys' speed and combination helped overcome this handicap. There were some tense moments at the close of the game when 'Varsity was trying desperately to overtake the scanty lead which separated them from victory. Just before the whistle blew Preston for Toronto essayed a long shot which seemed destined to win the game for his side. It dropped almost into the basket, struck the rim and rolled around it, and then, after a moment's hesitation, dropped to the floor—outside.

Perrault and Little, the McGill forwards, showed plenty of speed and big Hay at centre kept his opponent from being too dangerous and got away frequently himself to add to our score. Montgomery and Kern on the defence worked well together and in the final few minutes, when the whole Toronto team seemed determined to even the score, played an unusually strong defensive game.

— —

McGILL AT QUEENS

The Queens basketball team, which in Montreal had put up a brave fight against the McGill quintette, went all to pieces in the return game. Although playing on its own familiar floor it seemed quite unable to get started. No less than forty-four points were piled up by the McGill players while the Kingston men could only accumulate eleven. The visiting team did not let up from start to finish and showed that it was in great condition. The players apparently were anxious to get all the practice they could in anticipation of the hard game with 'Varsity the following week-end and so kept on piling up the score. It was a featureless game and somewhat of a disappointment to the Queens students who had expected a harder fight.

AT TORONTO

THE Toronto senior basketball team showed what it could do when it beat the McGill squad by a very narrow margin in Toronto on February 21, and by doing so stayed in the running for the championship. McGill had won by one point in Montreal and Toronto now reversed matters by also coming out with a one point lead. It was a close contest all the way through, each side in turn securing a small lead. McGill was ahead with only forty-five seconds of playing time left when Toronto was awarded a free throw, on which they managed to score the winning points. The McGill team was the same as in earlier fixtures.

SKIING

A SPORT, which was almost unknown in Montreal when many readers of these pages were undergraduates, has become tremendously popular of late years and is serving the useful purpose of bringing the students of McGill into touch more closely with universities "south of the line."

Skiing is beginning to rival hockey as a winter sport; and this year so much interest was shown that a McGill team visited Dartmouth, the centre of the sport in the New England states, to join in the winter carnival being held there. Many universities were represented besides McGill and Dartmouth; Middlebury, Vermont and Williams supplying the keenest competition. Later in the season McGill had the pleasure of entertaining representatives of the American universities, who came to Montreal to participate in the contests here. On the whole the Dartmouth boys have shown themselves the most proficient at the sport, especially in the jumping contests. Two of the visitors from Dartmouth in particular distinguished themselves by performing that most difficult of feats, the somersault on skis.

In the meet at Dartmouth the McGill competitors fared well against strong competition. Gordon won the cross-country race for the "red and white," while Glen scored the most points at ski-joring, and Pope carried off the victory in an amusing potato race.

The feature of the Montreal events, the cross-country race, was won by Condon of Ottawa Collegiate Institute, an eighteen-year-old competitor. McGill secured seven out of the first twelve places. The course was a particularly arduous one and two of the racers fainted. Bowler, of Dartmouth, secured second place. The proficiency contest, Christiansen and Tellemark turning, was won by Carlton, of Dartmouth; but McGill captured the next four places.

SKI-JUMPING WAS THRILLING

On the following day ski-jumping contests were held over the big leap at Cote des Neiges and proved to be most spectacular. McGill was pitted against good men from Dartmouth, Middlebury and Vermont; and as the contests were held in conjunction with the Provincial championships many of the best jumpers in the country were also seen in action. Carlton, of Dartmouth, was the best of the college men, clearing seventy-six feet. Three non-university competitors were ahead of this. Sherrard, of McGill, was the second university man on the list, being eighth among the entire number of entries. Two Dartmouth men were close behind him and then came Glen and Anderson of McGill. Vermont and Middlebury were far down on the list, so that Dartmouth were victors by a small margin over McGill.

TORONTO WON SWIMMING TITLE

FOR the first time since the inception of intercollegiate swimming contests between McGill and Toronto, 'Varsity carried off honours in the annual aquatic meet. The competition was held at the Montreal Y.M.C.A. tank and provided much excitement for a large crowd. McGill secured an early lead and so close was the contest for points that many spectators thought the home team had won. This was because in the seven individual events McGill netted thirty-two points to Toronto's thirty-one and many believed that the eighth and last event, the relay race, would only count in case of a tie as in the track and field meet. In the swimming meet, however, the relay race counts for points whether there is a tie or not, and by carrying off this event by a safe margin the visitors went into the lead and secured the championship.

Toronto really deserved their victory for they had a beautifully-balanced and well-trained team, while McGill depended too much on two or three stars. Of these Harold Fisk was the bright particular one, being entered in no less than five out of eight events. He won the fifty yards speed

and the fifty yards back in fine style, but was then unable to to compete in the hundred in which Toronto got both first and second. He came back for the two hundred, but could only secure the second place. Toronto had plenty of material, putting fresh men in every event and making a fine all-round showing.

Waldron, of Toronto, established a new intercollegiate record when he covered over fifty-eight feet in the long plunge, and Stephenson, of Toronto, also set a new mark when he won the two hundred yards in the fast time of two minutes and thirty-one seconds.

McGill secured first and second in the diving, Paul Scott and "Curly" Walters giving a pretty exhibition; first and second in the breast stroke event, in which Binns and Laidley outdistanced the 'Varsity entries; first and third in the back stroke, with Fisk and "Bobs" Winters; first in the fifty yards, through Fisk's speed, and a second in the two hundred, also through Fisk. Toronto secured first and second places in the long plunge and in the hundred; second and third in the fifty and in the two hundred; third places in diving and breast stroke; and a second place in the back stroke event.

WATER POLO

McGill somewhat atoned for their defeat in the swimming and diving contests by scoring an easy victory over Toronto at water polo in the Y.M.C.A. tank, the final score being seven to nothing. Fisk scored three of the goals and Parsons, who also played a strong game, got two. The polo championship is settled by home-and-home games and McGill has to visit Toronto and play there; but the players feel that with so long a lead they should be able to come out with the highest total for the two games.

The Late Sir William Osler

(Continued from page 25)

the Oxford University Press and it was due to his initiative that the *Quarterly Journal of Medicine* was published by it. During the war he did yeoman work and acted as a consultant to many hospitals and was not a few times asked to advise the Government. His only son, an artillery lieutenant, was killed in August, 1917, and he never recovered from the blow. He died of pneumonia, aged 70, on December. 29th, 1919.

Sir William Osler received many honours; whilst at McGill he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, in 1883; later in 1898, a Fellow of the Royal Society. He received many LL.Ds. and was made a Baronet in 1911.

Osler was a great Canadian, a great physician and a great man. He was born at Bond Head, Ont., on July 12th, 1849. His father was the Rev. Canon Osler, M.A. (Cantab); two older brothers reside in Toronto, Mr. Justice Osler and Sir Edmund Osler.

Sir William Osler had a great influence for good on McGill and the University and its graduates ought certainly to commemorate his memory in some suitable way, such as the establishment of an Osler Chair of Medicine. His valuable library of rare medical works has been bequeathed to the Medical Faculty of McGill with a suitable endowment for its maintenance and his ashes are to be deposited with his books. This shows his great love for his alma mater for during all these years of separation he has never forgotten her or ceased to advance her interests.

F. J. SHEPHERD.

THE REUNION OF 1921

As was announced in the first number of the NEWS, it has been definitely decided to hold the long postponed reunion in the autumn of 1921, to coincide with the celebration of McGill's Centenary. Already the organization of the central committee has been completed. This committee consists of fifteen members with Brig.-Gen. G. E. McCuaig as chairman. Different members of the committee have been allotted to the different provinces of the Dominion for the purpose of organization, one member to the United States, and one to "other countries." The work of organizing the provinces is being proceeded with. Graduates who are interested and are willing to help in the work of the reunion are asked to communicate with the chairmen of the committees for their respective provinces.

Wherever branch societies exist the work of the reunion Committee will be greatly facilitated, as much of the work of organization can be carried on through these societies. In addition to those already in existence new branch societies are being organized in Toronto and Boston. It is hoped that before long the societies which once existed in Winnipeg and Chicago will be revived.

The Medical Faculty has undertaken to help to organize and to foster the idea of the reunion amongst its own graduates. At a meeting of the faculty held recently C. F. Martin, Arts '88, Med. '92, was appointed chairman of the Reunion Committee of the Medical Faculty.

The Central Committee meets once a month. Suggestions from graduates with regard to the reunion addressed to the Secretary, Mr. Henry Morgan, c/o Henry Morgan & Co., 105-139 Beaver Hall Hill, will be considered by the committee. Mr. Morgan will be glad to give any information concerning the reunion for which he may be asked.

Russell W. Stovel Promoted

(Continued from page 31)

installation of the electrical and mechanical equipment of the Transportation Service, was, on August 22, 1918, transferred to the office of the Director, Army Transport Service, as Electrical and Mechanical Engineer in charge of the Pier Utilities Branch of the Terminal Facilities Division. His grasp of the problems involved in providing adequate facilities to permit the discharge of 100,000 tons a day necessary to meet the proposed program of an army of 4,000,000 men in France was so complete that on Sept. 2nd, 1918, he was designated as Chief of the Terminal Facilities Division and placed in charge of all matters relating to the procurement, maintenance and operation of all terminal facilities under the jurisdiction of the Army Transport Service, including all dock, wharf and warehouse structures, cranes, conveyers, tractors, and all other electrical and mechanical appliances and installations.

"His wide experience gained as an engineer in civil life, his high technical attainments, tact, energy and force brought immediate results, so that,—within a comparatively brief time, he had re-organized the Terminal Facilities Division at the principal ports and had well in hand all matters pertaining to the provision, maintenance and operation of the required terminal equipment. To the untiring, far-seeing work of this officer and to his splendid administrative abilities are due the excellent results obtained by the Terminal Facilities Division of the Army Transport Service."

Mr. Stovel is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

CORRESPONDENCE

386 Sherbrooke Street West,
Montreal, Feb. 16th, 1920.

To the Secretary of the McGILL NEWS,

Sir,—

I wish to bring forward a subject of great interest to myself and to many other graduates. I refer to the question of residence or dormitories at McGill. During my course in Arts and Medicine I lived and "ate" in Montreal boarding houses. The career was varied and chequered. In some I received as much consideration as the student is supposed to receive and in some precious little. In some meals were good, and in others the axiom of boarding house geometry was applicable—"continued indefinitely." The student associations in the average boarding house may or may not be what could be desired. The fortunate existence is one where two or three chums live together and this is difficult if not impossible for the out-of-town freshman to obtain. The chance for the real University influence of student with student or professor to student is minimised. The interests and enthusiasms which mean so much to student life and which frequently cement lifelong friendships and careers are difficult to foster. The second factors are the physical and mental. The student does not have the right atmosphere, living in such environment, to receive the full advantages of "University Training." He is cramped by his surroundings both mentally and physically. The poorer he is the harder the struggle to rise and keep pace with his fellow students. After the day's work, study must be carried on in more or less recluse fashion. Healthy discussion and differences of opinion are difficult to carry on. Where is the possibility of student camaradarie? After much patient toil he attains his primary objective—a University degree; but to what extent is the toiler a University man? Thirdly, the influence of tradition is a definite factor in many a career. Consider the influence of Oxford and Cambridge on British life and what an asset such influence is to the State.

The great war has proven that courage and persistence belong to the Canadian people just as in previous generations these qualities were prominent in the British nation on many a hard-fought battlefield.

Many of our best have paid the price of victory and they must be replaced by succeeding generations. What more fitting war memorial for the University than residence or dormitories which will complete the University influence and turn out men not merely with degrees but equipped mentally and physically to the best advantage both to themselves and to our country?

Yours very truly,
W. G. TURNER.

MONTREAL, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1920.

To the Applied Science Graduates,

Gentlemen,—

I beg to submit the following report in connection with the Circular recently mailed to you, and also printed in the first number of the McGILL NEWS.

On the 10th of December last, these circulars were mailed to 1250 Graduates whose addresses were supposed to be correct; and 90 have been returned through the dead-letter office.

Accompanying the circular was a post-card, on which answers to two questions were asked for, *i.e.*

1. Are you in favor of terminating the activities of "The Applied Sciences Graduates"?

2. Are you in favor of donating our equipment to the "Graduates' Society"?

Up to date, 225 of these ballot cards have been returned, and the voting may be analysed as follows:

QUESTION 1.—Terminating activities.

Unreservedly "yes"	219
"Yes," if Grad. Soc. will carry on what we are doing	3
"Leave it to the Hon. Secy., or Committee"	2
Unreservedly "no"	1
	225

QUESTION 2.—Donating equipment.

Unreservedly "yes"	195
Sell to "Grad. Soc." or others to pay our debts	23
"Leave it to the Hon. Secy., or Committee"	4
"Yes," if Grad. Soc., will carry on what we are doing	1
Sell, and buy books for Engineering Library	1
Unreservedly "no"	1
	225

In addition to asking for opinions, the Applied Science Graduates were asked for money — and the response has been almost overwhelming: much more than asked for having been received; so that those who voted to sell our equipment in order to meet any obligations that we might have will see that our debts are already more than provided for. As soon as all business matters are finally closed up, a duly audited statement will be published (as has been our annual custom) and suggestions as to what to do with our surplus cash will be in order.

As the circular which was sent out said "....you are asked to answer each of the following questions on the enclosed post-card, and mail it to the Honorary Secretary; *your committee will then act according to the majority opinion thus expressed*"—the work of "the Applied Science Graduates" is being closed up and the equipment is being handed over to the "Graduates' Society"; for every confidence is felt that this Society will carry on what we have been doing – perhaps not exactly in the same way — and will do much more.

In thus announcing the termination of the activities of "The Applied Science Graduates," which have been carried on for eleven years, we would beg that the loyal interest which so many of these graduates have shown in their Faculty Alumni organisation be transferred to the "Graduates' Society"; and in particular, that Class Secretaries continue to keep in touch with their Classmates, as we are informed that the McGILL NEWS intends to make a great effort to develop the department of Class News — that department which, in our own little *Bulletin*, was always the most interesting.

Respectfully submitted,
NEVIL NORTON EVANS,
Hon. Secy. Applied Science Graduates.

HOME NURSING

Secretary McGILL NEWS,—

In overcoming difficulties, Canadians who served overseas taught themselves much. They learned also from observation. Canadians who cared for sick and wounded never failed to admire the competence and readi-

ness with which French women, from the first days of the war, cared for their disabled men. The women were able to do so because they were trained.

By their training, most French women know more about nursing than do women here. That is possibly one of the reasons why France has nothing approaching the body of professional nurses which made possible the splendid war work of the Canadian Army Medical Service. The main reason, however, which prevented the development of professional nursing in France is that, until 1903, nursing in hospitals was almost exclusively done by members of religious orders. It is only since that date that highly-trained, professional, lay nurses have appeared in increasing numbers. Through their training, the women of France realise the necessity for skill in nursing. Their appreciation of the value of their own knowledge makes them the more anxious to employ the greater knowledge of a professional nurse when careful nursing is needed. The knowledge of home-nursing, so universal among mothers and wives in France, is now assisting, not hindering, the development of professional nursing.

Three societies teach nursing to French women. It is true that the training given is especially designed for war service; it is none the less useful in time of peace. The nature of the training, and the conditions under which it is given, are strictly laid down. The training comprises practical work, obtained by constant attendance at a public hospital, and theoretical instruction.

The societies grant two certificates. They carry the titles of "Nurse" and of "Over Nurse." The certificates are given after comprehensive, practical examinations.

The peculiarity, and a great merit, of the course of training is that it is followed by women who live at home. Women and girls attend hospitals in their spare time. Four months must be spent in a hospital before the examination for "Nurse" can be attempted. Two years' training are necessary for the certificate of "Over Nurse."

In Canada, there are many women who could easily arrange to spend two or three mornings a week at a hospital. Their work then would be of advantage to themselves and, under proper organization, of great assistance to the hospital. Their training might be organized in a national form, as an expansion of existing instruction, by either the Red Cross Society or by the St. John's Ambulance Association.

Those who saw and admired the work of women in hospitals during the war must earnestly hope that something of the knowledge and dexterity so evident in France may be preserved to Canada. Many women who served during the war must be willing, even anxious, to continue their work here and now. Would it not be possible to use them in organizing instruction in Home Nursing for Canadian women? All who have an accurate knowledge of Canadian households and of the work done by the Victorian Order of Nurses and similar bodies know that our women are often distressingly unable to deal with illness or accident.

A. MAJOR.

McGILL APPOINTMENTS' BUREAU

THE Graduates' Society has organized an Appointments' Bureau under the supervision of a Special Committee and of the Secretary of the Society, with headquarters at the University.

The object of the formation of this Bureau is the desire on the part of the Graduates' Society to bring the employer into closer touch than has hitherto been possible with University men seeking permanent employment after graduation, or temporary work during the summer months.

It is the duty of the Board to collect and distribute information respecting appointments which may be appropriately filled by members of the University, and to establish and organize means of communication between candidates for such appointments and the persons or bodies making the appointments.

The close personal contact between professor and student at McGill enables an accurate and trustworthy judgment to be formed of the capabilities of the student, and the Advisory Committee, consisting as it will of representatives from all faculties, and from the professional, commercial and industrial life of the community, will be in a position to render valuable assistance in bringing the right man to the right place.

In starting this project the first essential is for the committee to obtain as complete a list as possible of McGill graduates who are employers. A personal appeal is therefore made to every graduate to cooperate as vigorously as possible with the committee. All those who are employers are asked to forward information as to whether they or their firms require University men for permanent employment or for temporary summer work. Advice is also asked as to vacancies on the teaching staff of schools and colleges. Institutions requiring men of professional training in medicine, law, engineering, etc., are invited to make use of the Bureau.

The committee expects to be in a position to materially assist graduates of experience who may be desirous of changing and bettering their positions and any graduate is invited to make use of the organization provided by the Appointments Bureau.

Please address all communications concerning the Appointments Bureau to the Secretary of the Graduates' Society, McGill University, Montreal.

To the Secretary of the McGILL NEWS.

Dear Sir,—

May I call your attention to two errors in the article entitled "Women at McGill," in the first number of the McGILL NEWS.

The first occurs on page 40. Mrs. Simpson, the recording secretary of the Ladies' Educational Association did not become the first principal of the High School for Girls. The private school of which she was principal was afterwards taken over by the Misses Symmers and Smith. It was Mrs. Scott's School which became the High School for Girls, with Mrs. Scott as first principal.

On page 41 there is an inaccuracy in reference to the East Wing. The rooms of the Donalda Department were not those "vacated by the Faculty of Applied Science," though these were adjacent, but were specially built over the old chemistry room and a connecting passage, of one storey, between the Arts Building and the principal's residence, which was afterwards given up to the Faculty of Law and the various offices by which it is still occupied.

I regret that these errors crept into my article, but they are due to the fact that my manuscript was called for at a much earlier date than that at first assigned, and it was therefore impossible for me to give my *resumé* of facts which are now ancient history, compiled from various sources, the careful revision which it would otherwise have received.

Yours sincerely,

ELIZABETH A. IRWIN.

January 12th, 1920.

ALDRED & CO.
LIMITED
604 ROYAL TRUST BUILDING

Investment Securities

OFFICES
MONTREAL NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

Cable Address "DRINKERNS MONTREAL" W.U. Code
Telephone Main 241, Residence, St. Lambert 232

ERNEST DRINKWATER
Assoc. M. A. M. Soc. C. E.
Consulting and Municipal Engineer
WATER WORKS, SEWERAGE, PAVEMENTS,
SURVEYS, REPORTS & SUPERVISION

180 ST. JAMES, MONTREAL

HEALTH INSURANCE
Money invested in
JAEGER PURE WOOL UNDER-
WEAR, HOSIERY, SWEATERS, ETC.,
is the finest insurance you can carry

LIGHT IN WEIGHT. IT IS COOL IN
SUMMER AND WARM IN WINTER
FULLY GUARANTEED WHEN BEARING THE LABEL

Jaeger

OBTAINABLE AT Miltons Limited

326 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal

Dominion Bridge Company Limited

ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS *and* ERECTORS OF

Structural Steel for Railway and Highway Bridges : Buildings
Handpower and Electric Travelling Cranes : Tank and Plate Work of
Every Description : Transmission Towers : Turbo Blowers : Turbo
Alternators : Hydraulic Regulating Gates

POST OFFICE ADDRESS MONTREAL Telephone Westmount 6800
BRANCH PLANTS TORONTO :: WINNIPEG :: OTTAWA

Dominion Engineering and Machinery Company Limited

Fourdrinier and Cylinder Paper Machines : High Speed News Machines
Millspaugh Suction Press and Couch Rolls
Granite Rolls (Spangenberg) : Inflow Screens : Barking Drums
Pulp Drying Machines

POST OFFICE ADDRESS MONTREAL Telephone Westmount 6800

United Financial Corporation

Limited

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., President
President Dom. Textile Co., Limited. Vice-President Bank of Montreal

D. C. MACAROW, Vice-President
General Manager Merchants Bank of Canada

CHAS. F. BATCHELDER
Vice-President

MAJOR H. B. MacDOUGALL, Vice-President
of Messrs. C. Meredith & Co.

W. A. BLACK
Director Molsons Bank
Vice-President Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited

A. BRETON
Vice-President Guaranty Trust Company of New York

A. J. BROWN, K.C.
Vice-President Montreal Trust Company
Director Royal Bank of Canada

GEO. CHAHOON, Jr.
President Laurentide Company, Limited

A. E. HOLT
Manager Royal Trust Company

C. R. HOSMER
Director Canadian Pacific Railway, Bank of Montreal, etc.

W. M. McMASTER
President Canadian Explosives, Limited
Director Bank of Montreal, etc.

CHARLES MEREDITH
of Messrs. C. Meredith & Company

HAROLD STANLEY
Vice-President Guaranty Trust Company of New York

E. W. STETSON
Vice-President Guaranty Trust Company of New York

J. R. SWAN
Vice-President Guaranty Trust Company of New York

We purchase entire issues of Bonds, and deal in Government, Municipal, Industrial and other Investment Securities

Head Office: 112 St. James Street, Montreal

JOHN M. MACKIE
General Manager

A. P. B. WILLIAMS
Secretary-Treasurer

Branch Offices: 6 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO
46 THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, E.C.

CANADA'S PROSPERITY

DO NOT FEAR THE FUTURE. Canada's prosperity will be just as great as Canadian efforts make it. The potential wealth of our country is enormous. The watchword of every Canadian to-day should be "FORWARD." If you have plans for industrial or business development do not hesitate to discuss them with your banker. This Bank desires to serve you to the fullest extent.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID UP CAPITAL $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND $15,000,000

The Young Man's Best Recommendation

A Savings Account is more than a start towards financial independence — it is a mark of character.

One of the strongest recommendations in the world of business that a young man can present, is a Merchants Bank Pass-Book, showing a record of consistent savings.

A Savings Account may be opened with $1.00, which shows how highly we regard the accounts of those who desire to save.

The MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

367 Branches and Agencies in Canada, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

1869 1919

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid-Up - - - -	**$ 17,000,000**
Reserve Funds - - - -	**17,000,000**
Total Assets over - - - -	**500,000,000**

Sir Herbert S. Holt, President — **C. E. Neill**, General Manager
E. L. Pease, Vice-President and Managing Director

625 Branches throughout Canada, West Indies, etc.

MONTREAL BRANCHES:

MAIN (CITY) OFFICE: 147 ST. JAMES ST.

Amherst and Ontario Branch
Amherst and St. Catherine
Atwater Avenue
Beaver Hall—Cor. Dorchester
Bonaventure Branch
Bonsecours Market Branch
Cote St. Paul Branch
Laurier Ave.—Cor. Park Ave.
Papineau Ave.—Cor. Mt. Royal
Place d'Armes Branch
St. Catherine and Bleury
St. Denis and St. Catherine
St. Matthew St. Branch
St. Zotique St. Branch
Seigneurs St.—Cor. Notre Dame West
Sherbrooke and Bleury
Sherbrooke and Draper
Stanley St.—Cor. St. Catherine St. West
Van Horne Ave.—Cor. Hutchison Street
Westmount—Greene Ave., Cor. St. Catherine West
Westmount—Victoria Ave., Cor. Sherbrooke Street

MONTREAL WEST ST. LAMBERT LONGUEUIL

Savings Department at all Branches

Cable Address:
"THORNDAVID"

Codes:
HARTFIELD'S WALL ST.
WESTERN UNION
BENTLEY'S

THORNTON DAVIDSON & CO.

MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

Securities Bought for Cash or Carried on Conservative Margin

ORDERS EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS

Private Wires:
TORONTO, QUEBEC, NEW YORK, BOSTON, ETC.

TELEPHONES MAIN 7490-1
Private Branch Exchange

SUITE 420-1-2 AND 426
TRANSPORTATION BUILDING

National Trust Company
LIMITED

CAPITAL PAID-UP - $1,500,000
RESERVE - - - $1,600,000

EXECUTOR and TRUSTEE

MONTREAL DIRECTORS:
H. B. WALKER F. W. MOLSON
H. J. FULLER T. B. MACAULAY
W. M. BIRKS

Montreal Office: 153 St. James Street
JOHN McDONALD, Manager

Wills Should be Kept in a Safe Place

A WILL should be kept in a place where it will be easily found on the death of the Testator, yet where it will not be subject to the hazard of destruction by fire or by agencies interested in its disappearance.

The Montreal Trust Company will hold in safe-keeping, free of charge, all wills appointing it as Executor. Access can be had as frequently as desired.

Montreal Trust Company

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President *A. J. BROWN, K.C., Vice-Pres.*
F. G. DONALDSON, General Manager

11 PLACE D'ARMES SQUARE

J. Gordon Greenshields
Richard O. Johnson
Russell D. Bell
Charles M. Black

Greenshields & Co.

Investment Bankers

17 ST. JOHN STREET - MONTREAL

TORONTO OTTAWA

Abitibi
Power & Paper Company
Limited

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL, QUE.

Manufacturers of

NEWSPRINT PAPER
SULPHITE PULP
GROUNDWOOD
PULP

The Canadian Appraisal Company, Limited

During the past fifteen years we have appraised over four thousand properties, scattered all over the Dominion of Canada.

These include the leading and most representative plants of every manufacturing industry of the Dominion.

The valuations which we make comprise land, buildings, plant, machinery and equipment, tools, water-powers, etc.; in fact, all the permanent working plant of any manufacturing or other industry.

Our certificate, therefore, of values in conjunction with the certificate of profits and liquid assets prepared by the accountant, furnishes a complete verification of a Company's assets.

Correspondence Invited

Head Office, 17 St. John Street
MONTREAL

TORONTO
Royal Bank Building

NEW YORK
Equitable Building

A FAIR CHANCE

ALL that anyone can ask for in life is a fair chance to made good and to live in decent comfort. Not everyone has that fair chance. For instance, the widow and family of the man who does not live long enough to pile up the estate he plans upon, and who makes no other provision for them. You can make certain to-day that your family will be provided with a fair chance in life, no matter what may happen.

Life Assurance shows the way.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA

Head Office - Montreal

LAURENTIDE COMPANY
LIMITED

GRAND' MERE, QUEBEC

Manufacturers of

Ground Wood Pulp
Sulphite Pulp
Newsprint Paper
Pulp Board

ESTABLISHED IN 1852

MOOSE HEAD BRAND GUARANTEES BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP
REGISTERED TRADE MARK

MOOSE HEAD BRAND
FURS

Ladies' Furs *Men's Furs*

L. Gnaedinger, Son & Co.
94 St. Peter St., Montreal

THE ATLAS CONSTRUCTION CO.
LIMITED
Engineers and Contractors

Southam Bldg., Montreal, Built 1914

37 BELMONT ST., MONTREAL, P.Q.
Telephone Uptown 6970

Lackawanna McCrory Coal Co.
LIMITED
192 St. James Street
MONTREAL

DISTRIBUTORS OF THE CELEBRATED
D. L. & W. Scranton Coal

TELEPHONES
Main { 102 820 17

BY-PRODUCT COKE HAMILTON PIG IRON

Quality OPEN HEARTH STEEL BILLETS Service

STEEL AND IRON BARS OPEN HEARTH STEEL SHEETS

DROP FORGINGS

RAILWAY FASTENINGS WROUGHT PIPE

POLE LINE HARDWARE SCREWS AND NAILS

BOLTS, NUTS AND WASHERS

WIRE AND WIRE PRODUCTS

THE STEEL COMPANY
OF CANADA LIMITED

HAMILTON : : MONTREAL

Loyalty to Canada and Yourself

Whether or not it will assist the **Exchange** situation, you owe it to yourself and to Canada to first ask for and buy

Canadian Made Products

If it will assist in adjusting the Exchange in Canada's Favour, all the better. In any event you will be doing Canada, Canadian workmen and yourself equal favours.

Whether it be Wearing Apparel, Machinery, or any other article, your first duty is to buy

Canadian Products

(This Space supplied in the interests of Canadian Progress by a Canadian Citizen)

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company Limited

Fairbanks Scales
Fairbanks Valves & Steam Goods
Automotive Equipment
Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engines
Fairbanks-Morse Electrical Machinery
Fairbanks-Morse Pumps
Metal & Woodworking Machinery
Transmission Appliances
Railway & Contractors' Supplies
Machine Shop Supplies

Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods

FACTORIES

SHERBROOKE, Que. TORONTO, Ont.

SALES OFFICES

Halifax · St. John · Quebec · Montreal · Ottawa
Toronto · Hamilton · Windsor · Winnipeg · Regina
Saskatoon · Calgary · Vancouver · Victoria

Woods Manufacturing Company Limited

JUTE and COTTON BAGS
HESSIANS, BUCKRAMS
PADDINGS and TWINE
TENTS
FLAGS
TARPAULINS
CLOTHING and COTTON FABRICS

Head Office: MONTREAL

FACTORIES:

MONTREAL TORONTO OTTAWA WINNIPEG WELLAND

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER

Why not electrify your plant and let SHAWINIGAN POWER answer one of the greatest problems facing manufacturers these days, *i.e.* the coal question.

Electricity is easily and readily adapted to meet industrial requirements.

Reasonable Amounts at Low Prices Immediately Available.

SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER COMPANY
POWER BUILDING - MONTREAL

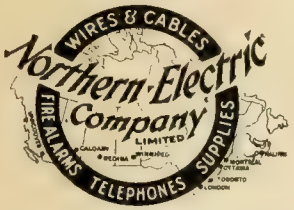
Consolidated Asbestos Limited

Mines:
ROBERTSONVILLE, QUEBEC, CANADA
THETFORD MINES, QUEBEC, CANADA

EXECUTIVE OFFICES:
DOMINION EXPRESS BUILDING
Montreal, Canada

NEW YORK OFFICE:
8 WEST 40th STREET

Miners of all Kinds of Asbestos---Crude and Fibre



A TRADE MARK
that is instantly associated with Canada's Biggest Undertakings

MANUFACTURING—

Telephone Apparatus, Wires and Cables, Police and Fire Alarm Equipment, Marine Fittings, Power Switchboards, etc.

DISTRIBUTING—

Electrical Supplies and Apparatus, Automobile Accessories, Power and Light Equipment, Storage Batteries, etc.

SERVICE—

is the underlying principle of this organization, with offices and distributing warehouses in eleven of Canada's largest cities.

Northern Electric Company
LIMITED

MONTREAL QUEBEC TORONTO WINNIPEG EDMONTON
HALIFAX OTTAWA LONDON REGINA CALGARY VANCOUVER

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED
of CANADA

President SIR CHARLES GORDON
Vice-President SIR HERBERT S. HOLT
General Manager and Director F. G. DANIELS

HEAD OFFICES: MONTREAL, P.Q.

MILLS IN MONTREAL, MAGOG AND MONTMORENCY FALLS, P.Q., AND IN KINGSTON, ONT.

COTTON FABRICS

of every description

PRINTED, DYED, BLEACHED, OR IN THE GREY

for jobbing and cutting-up trades

GEOFFRION, GEOFFRION & PRUD'HOMME

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ETC.

Victor Geoffrion, K.C. Aime Geoffrion, K.C.
J. Alex Prud'homme, LL.L.
Phone: MAIN 10 Cable Address: "GEOFFRION" Western Union Code
97 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

PERRON, TASCHEREAU, RINFRET, VALLEE & GENEST

Hon. J. L. Perron, K.C. Thibaudeau Rinfret, K.C.
Rosario Genest, LL.L. Robert Taschereau, K.C.
Arthur Vallee, K.C. R. Brodeur

Telephones: Main 8260, 8261, 8262
Advocates
11 PLACE D'ARMES MONTREAL

Telephones: MAIN 5776-5777 Cable Address "CAMMACCO"

CAMPBELL, McMASTER & PAPINEAU

ADVOCATES & SOLICITORS

George A. Campbell, K.C. Andrew R. McMaster, K.C.
John Kerry A. Sydney Bruneau
Counsel: Donald MacMaster, K.C., D.C.L.

CANADA LIFE BUILDING MONTREAL 189 ST. JAMES STREET

CAPITAL, $1,775,000 CAPACITY, 2,500 Barrels Flour Daily

The St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

MONTREAL CANADA

Millers of the Highest Grade Manitoba Wheat Exclusively

BRANDS

"REGAL" *"FLEUR DE LIS"*
"LAURENTIA" *"DAILY BREAD"*

Cable Address: "LABWIL," Montreal
Canada Food Board License No. 20

SPECIAL AGENTS

FOR

Ocean and Coastwise Lines

Special Cruises to the West Indies

Canada Steamship Lines
LIMITED
9 Victoria Square - MONTREAL

INSURANCE

DALE & COMPANY
LIMITED - MONTREAL

Leading Fire and Marine Underwriters

Representing Twenty British and American Companies

Head Office - Room 20 Coristine Building, MONTREAL
Brokerage Dept. - Rooms 426-427 Coristine Building
All classes of Insurance underwritten or placed in reliable Companies.
Branch Offices - Halifax - Toronto - Vancouver
President, R. J. DALE, Lloyds Agent

Greenshields Limited

Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants and Importers

Victoria Square, MONTREAL

Sole Agents in Canada for
PRIESTLEYS' Dress Goods

Sample Rooms from Coast to Coast
Prompt and careful attention given to Mail Orders

A NOURISHING FOOD-DRINK FOR ALL AGES

ANYWHERE AT ANYTIME. DELICIOUS, SUSTAINING. NO COOKING.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

VICTOR E. MITCHELL, K.C., D.C.L.
A. CHASE-CASGRAIN, K.C. — ERROL M. McDOUGALL, K.C.
GILBERT S. STAIRS — PIERRE F. CASGRAIN, M.P.
LESLIE G. BELL — S. C. DEMERS

McGibbon, Mitchell, Casgrain McDougall & Stairs

Advocates, Barristers, &c.

TELEPHONE MAIN 8069-70 — CABLE ADDRESS "MONTGIBBS"

Royal Trust Building, Montreal, Canada

ALBERT J. BROWN, K.C. — GEORGE H. MONTGOMERY, K.C.
ROBERT C. McMICHAEL, K.C. — WARWICK F. CHIPMAN, K.C.
RENNIE O. McMURTRY — WALTER R. L. SHANKS
GEORGE P. VANIER — GERALD A. COUGHLIN
FRANK B. COMMON — LINTON H. BALLANTYNE

Brown Montgomery & McMichael

Advocates, Barristers, &c.

CABLE ADDRESS "JONHALL"

Dominion Express Building, Montreal

J. N. GREENSHIELDS, K.C. — E. R. PARKINS
E. LANGUEDOC, K.C. — COLVILLE SINCLAIR
C. G. GREENSHIELDS, K.C. — RALPH E. ALLAN — S. G. DIXON

Greenshields, Greenshields, Languedoc & Parkins

Barristers and Solicitors

CABLE ADDRESS "SHIELDS" — TELEPHONE MAIN 3596

Transportation Building, 120 St. James St., Montreal

EUSEBE BELLEAU, C.R., LL.D. — NOEL BELLEAU, C.R.
ELZEAR BAILLARGEON, C.R. — OSCAR-L. BOULANGER, B.C.L.

Belleau Baillargeon, Belleau & Boulanger

Barristers and Solicitors

TELEPHONE 1358

Banque d'Hochelaga Bldg., 132 St. Peter St.

QUEBEC

GEO. G. FOSTER, K.C. — E. G. PLACE — JOHN T. HACKETT
J. A. MANN, K.C. — C. G. MACKINNON, K.C. — H. R. MULVENA
F. P. BRAIS

Foster, Mann, Place, Mackinnon Hackett, Mulvena & Brais

Advocates and Barristers

CABLE ADDRESS "ARCFOST" — TELEPHONES MAIN 4997, 4998

Royal Insurance Building, 2 Place d'Armes, Montreal

F. E. MEREDITH, K.C. — A. R. HOLDEN, K.C. — H. J. HAGUE, K.C.
HON. W. J. SHAUGHNESSY — C. G. HEWARD — R. C. HOLDEN, JR.
Counsel—C. S. CAMPBELL, K.C.

Meredith, Holden Hague, Shaughnessy & Heward

Barristers and Solicitors

CABLE ADDRESS "CAMMERALL" (Codes A.B.C. and Watkins)
TELEPHONES MAIN 27 AND 28

Merchants Bank Bldg., 205 St. James St., Montreal

DANIEL P. GILLMOR — E. STUART McDOUGALL

MAIN 5407

Gillmor & McDougall

Advocates, Barristers & Solicitors

Guardian Building, 160 St. James Street, Montreal

ERNEST E. VIPOND, K.C. — H. S. VIPOND, K.C.

Vipond & Vipond

Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors

Transportation Building, 120 St. James St., Montreal

HENRY J. ELLIOTT, K.C.
HON. L. A. DAVID, K.C., *Provincial Secretary*
MAURICE DUGAS — S. H. R. BUSH — B. ROBINSON
L. P. CREPEAU, K.C., *Associate Counsel*

Elliott & David

Commissioners for the Provinces, Newfoundland and the United States

Canada Life Building, 189 St. James Street, Montreal

R. T. HENEKER, K.C. — H. N. CHAUVIN, K.C.
HAROLD E. WALKER — THOMAS S. STEWART

Heneker Chauvin, Walker & Stewart

Advocates, Barristers, &c.

65 Commercial Union Bldg., St. James St., Montreal

134 Years of Quality

¶ Molson's Brewery is the oldest in Canada, and the second oldest on the North America continent.

Since its establishment in 1786, Molson's Brewery has been noted for the standard of quality maintained in brewing fine Ale.

And after 134 years, Molson's Ale is still the most popular bottled Ale sold in Montreal.

Molson's Ale

Famous for Purity and Flavor

If you want quality ask for

DOW

ALES - STOUT

Malt Extract

The 3 Leaders

BLACK HORSE

ALE AND PORTER

KINGSBEER

PUREST AND BEST

All-Year-Round Vacation Pleasures in Algonquin Park

THE "HIGHLAND INN"—CACHE LAKE

This beautiful region with 1500 lakes and streams is situated 169 miles west of Ottawa.

Offers finest of Fishing, Canoe Cruises and most healthful climatic conditions.

On the ridge of the famed "HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO," 1700 feet above sea level.

¶ Splendid Hotel Accommodation at Reasonable Rates, including the "Highland Inn" open throughout the year, and log cabin camp hotels; Nominigan Camp and Camp Minnesing.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE ON REQUEST FROM ANY GRAND TRUNK AGENT

Canadian National Railways

"The line of Transportation that builds and binds a Nation"

NOW OPERATING

Canadian Northern Railway System
Intercolonial Railway
Transcontinental Railway
The Great North Western Telegraph Co.

14,000 MILES OF RAILWAYS

56,000 MILES OF TELEGRAPH LINES

Traversing every Province in Canada's Dominion and directly serving the great Sea Ports of

Halifax St. John
Sydney Quebec
Montreal Vancouver
Victoria

PASSENGER FREIGHT EXPRESS
TELEGRAPH HOTELS

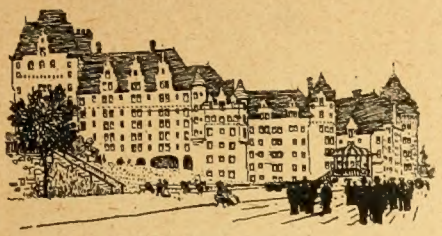
C. A. HAYES, Vice-President
H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager
GEO. STEPHEN, Freight Traffic Manager
TORONTO, ONT.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

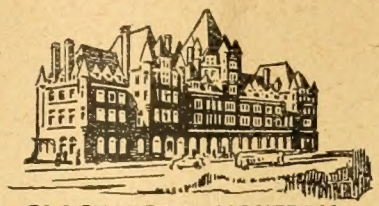
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LIMITED
FROM HALIFAX, N.S. AND ST. JOHN, N.B.
TO
LIVERPOOL
LONDON
BUENOS AIRES
HAVANA, CUBA
AND
WEST INDIES

For further information apply
D. O. WOOD
Traffic Manager
TORONTO

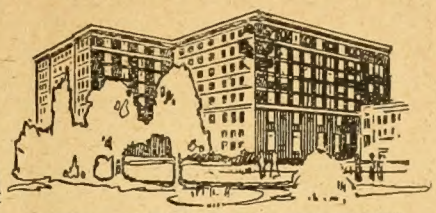
Canadian National Railways



Chateau Frontenac, Quebec



PLACE VIGER - MONTREAL



ROYAL ALEXANDRA - WINNIPEG

Canadian Pacific Hotels

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, set the standard for hotel accommodation in Canada. Each is distinctive in appointment and style—but each has the same superb Canadian Pacific service.

THE CHATEAU FRONTENAC, QUEBEC, is a famous hotel in the most distinctive city of North America. Standing on Dufferin Terrace, it commands magnificent views of the broad St. Lawrence.

THE PLACE VIGER, MONTREAL, is an ideal hotel for those who prefer quietness and yet wish to be within easy reach of the business centre of Canada's greatest city. It is Montreal's favorite headquarters for reunions.

THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA, WINNIPEG, adjoining the Canadian Pacific station, and so well known and so popular for many years with travellers that it has been enlarged to twice its original size.

THE PALLISER, CALGARY, a handsome new hotel of metropolitan standard in the hub of Calgary's activities. The most convenient headquarters for the whole province of Alberta.

THE HOTEL VANCOUVER, VANCOUVER, the finest hotel of the North Pacific Coast, overlooking the Strait of Georgia and containing 520 rooms.

THE EMPRESS, VICTORIA, B.C., a luxurious hotel that appeals to the artistic sense, in a city of mild and salubrious winter climate.

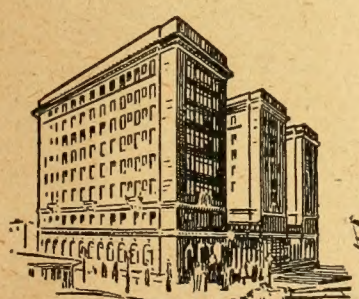
The above hotels and others similarly situated at strategic points on the main transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at McAdam, N.B., Sicamous, B.C., and Penticton, B.C., are open all the year round. Six others: one at St. Andrews, N.B., four in the wonderful Canadian Pacific Rockies, and one on Vancouver Island, are open in summer only.

Any C.P.R. Passenger Agent will furnish particulars; or write

F. L. HUTCHINSON,
Manager-in-Chief Hotel Department

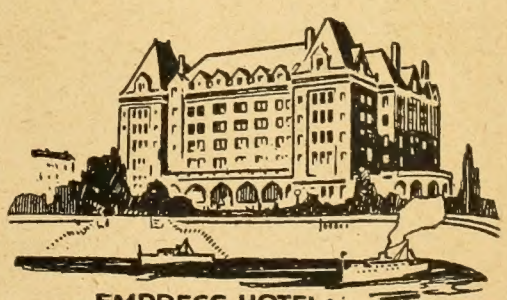
C. E. E. USSHER,
Passenger Traffic Manager

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
MONTREAL



PALLISER - CALGARY

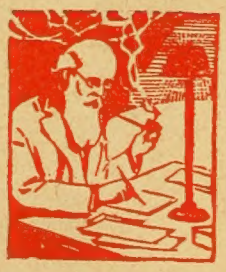
HOTEL VANCOUVER



EMPRESS HOTEL - VICTORIA

Piccadilly

LONDON
SMOKING MIXTURE



You will enjoy Piccadilly Smoking Mixture from "The first rich pull of the fresh filled pipe to the last bit of joy in the heel".

Piccadilly — famed in verse and song — thoroughly familiar to Canada's soldier sons—a spot of infinite delights, to which the choice spirits of the whole civilized world gravitate.

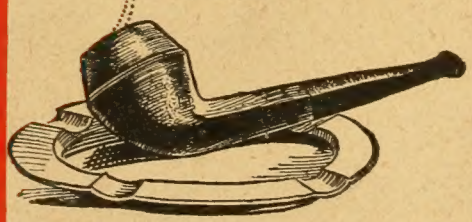
What a name for a tobacco!

And what a perfect tobacco for the name!!

"Piccadilly" is a mixture of rich, old, ripe tobaccos—a mixture that gives delight—infinite delight—to the pipe connoisseur and to the casual smoker.

Pipe lovers are enthusiastic and tell their friends to try "Piccadilly". Will YOU pass on the good word?

"Piccadilly" is sold everywhere in packages at 30c. and in tins of a quarter of a pound and upwards.



ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY THE RONALDS PRESS AND ADVERTISING AGENCY LIMITED, MONTREAL